密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

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By Upton Close

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Railway Projects in Southwest China

(By Paul P. Whitham, in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.)

(*Continued from issue of April 19*)

THE French claim a preferential right to contracts for railway construction in Kwangsi Province, as well as for a coast line from Kwangchow to Canton. The British claim preferential railway rights in Kwangtung Province and contemplate a line from Yunnan to Burma, possibly connecting with the Burmese Railway at Kunlong.

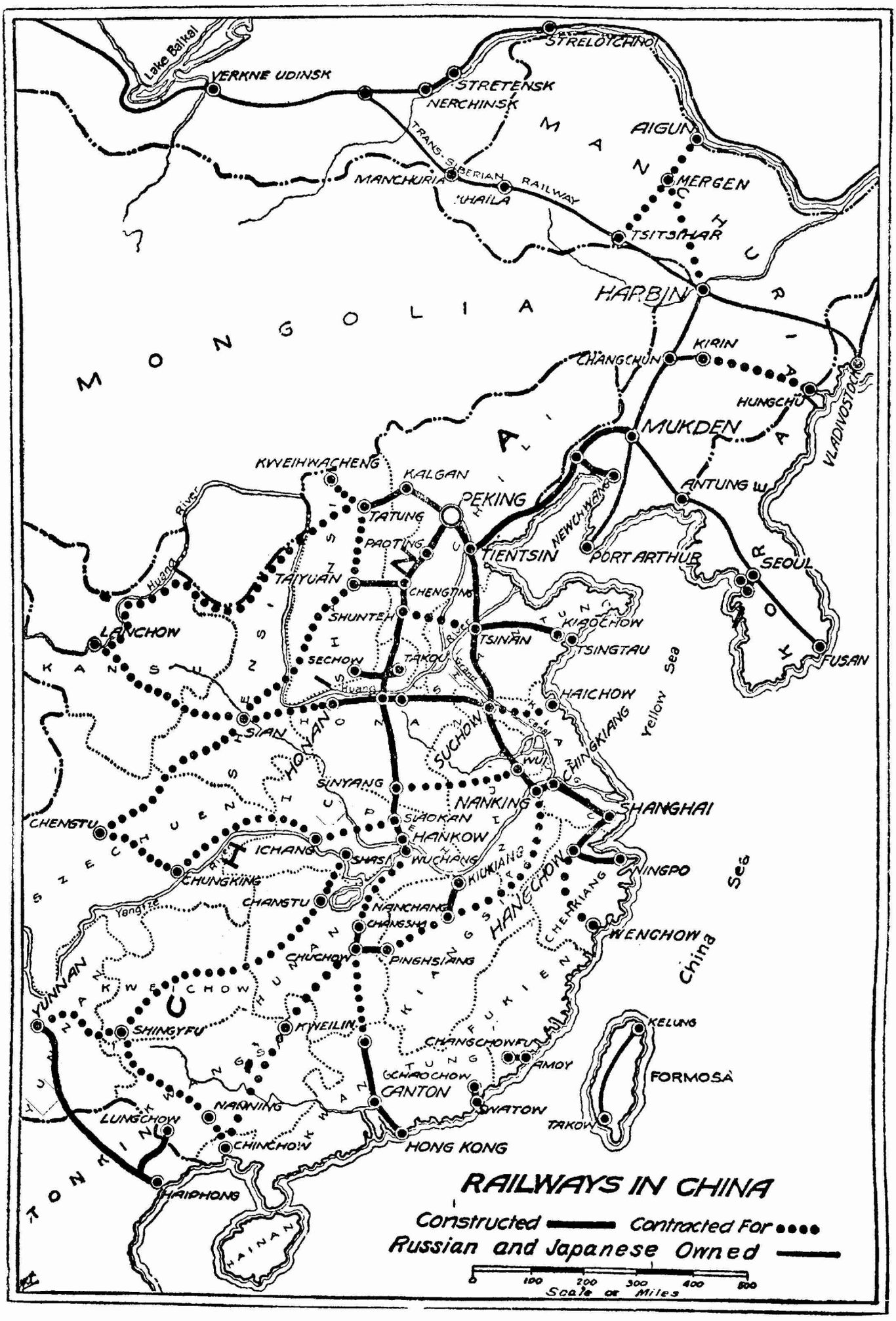
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECTS

The proposed lines would not only give the interior of Southwest China an outlet to the sea, but would tie it in with the railway system of Central China and the Yangtze River. The Pakhoi-Yunnanfu line would give the hinterland of western Kwangsi, Kweichow and eastern Yunnan access to a tidewater port. The proposed extension to Szechuan Province might divert some of the products of this rich section southward, but great topographical difficulties must be overcome between Yunnan and Szechuan, and the principal traffic would, it is believed continue to follow the Yangtze Valley to the sea, especially if projected railroads are constructed in this valley. The tremendous physical difficulties in railroad construction in western Yunnan render the Burma-Yunnanfu project impracticable in the near future, although the desirability of a connection between India and Shanghai and Peking is evident. Such connection would be further perfected by the line from Chenyuan through Packing to Chuchow being eventually extended to Shanghai. The coast line from Canton to Kwangchow or Fachow, together with connections between Pakhoi (Yamchow) and Langson, would form a direct connection between French Indo-China and Canton, the metroplis of South China, and with the Yamchow-Nanning connection it would afford a fairly direct route between Canton and Yunnanfu. While the Nanning-Canton line following the West River would supply a more direct route to Canton, the high cost of connection through the gorge section and the effect of water competition on earnings offset this consideration.

The Chuchow-Chinchow line, together with the Nanning-Langson extension, would form a through line from French Indo-China to Hankow and Peking and, with the construction of certain lines east of Changsha, might form a section of a most direct route from Indo-China to Shanghai.

The relation between Southwest China projects and proposed railway development south of the Yangtze River is thus indicated, and the possibility of certain Southwest China local lines becoming portions of national and international trunk railways made clear.

(*To be Continued*)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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

ONE of the leading Chinese newspapers of Shanghai this week printed the following editorial on the subject of Tsingtao:

"Japan is a strong nation; China, being weak, is doomed to failure. There is one thing, however, the world must know whatever may happen to China at the world peace conference: namely, Tsingtao is Chinese territory. When Japan drove the Germans out of Tsingtao she promised that she would return the same to China. What China demands is merely to regain possession of her rightful property. We ask nothing more than the fulfilment of Japan's promise. Will the world permit Japan to swallow her own word uttered in the face of the whole world? We hope our people will fight with one mind and might. We also hope that Japan will fight in the open like a gentleman. It will be a disgrace to Japan to resort to intrigue in Peking after failing to win a victory in open field at Paris."

Tsingtao is the vital point of Japan's negotiations at Paris. In our opinion, her contention regarding racial equality was merely a side issue and thrown into the peace conference to muddle the issue. Japan is planning to go to the very limit of a break with the Allies in order to retain Tsingtao. On April 29, a Reuter despatch from Tokio carried the following information:

"The Ministerial newspapers are publishing an evidently inspired report to the effect that Japan's delegates in Paris have been instructed firmly to uphold the demand concerning Tsingtao as presented by Japan. The report says that Japan must not assume the position of the defendant in a law suit in that question, which is of vital national concern. The fullest discretion of action is reported to be allowed to the Japanese delegates in case of rejection."

IT isn't necessary here to recount what Japan has done at Tsingtao in the past two years save to show that through a cleverly conceived building plan, Japan secretly has arranged with the Chinese militarists to retain a concession at the former German port that will contain practically everything of value in the place, while returning to China Old Tsingtao, now valueless, in accordance with her promise to the world when the port was captured from Germany at the beginning of the war. Japan is now conducting probably the greatest propaganda of her career in connection which the retention of the port. "Racial Equality" was brought out as the big bluff to frighten the world with a race war, but the main element is Tsingtao and whether Japan will leave the conference if she is not given the port remains to be seen. Frankly, Allied interests in the Far East are hoping that the Japanese militarists will leave the conference and cause the break now. Better now than ten years from now! is the almost universally expressed sentiment throughout the Far East. Both the American and British Chambers of Commerce in China have exposed Japan's double dealing with the world regarding this important Chinese port. Japan is trying to counteract the effect of these reports by propaganda in America and England and by starting scandalous stories in China about the various Chinese delegates; witness the fake story of last week regarding Dr. Wellington Koo; the purchase in New York by the Japanese government of G. $50,000,000 worth of U. S. Treasury certificates and a similar action in London a few months ago.

CHINA'S present attitude regarding the disposition of Tsingtao is also interesting. When the report from Paris to the effect that there was a possibility that the peace conference would turn the port and Shantung province over to a council of five for government reached China, this naturally did not arouse enthusiasm. To China this disposition of an important province would be but a continuance of the present "sphere of influence" policy, and New China has no further desire for infringement upon her territory even though the infringement is in the hands of five instead of one. The natural fear of the Allies in returning the port to China outright, is the feeling that China needs protection against herself. If one group of Chinese officials has been able to secretly dispose of much of China's resources to Japan through wholesale bribery, what is to prevent a recurrence of the same condition if China is given possession of the port without restriction. Japan already owns by purchase from Chinese or previous German owners practically everything of value in Tsingtao. If the Chinese officials are given control of the port, the average foreigner in China believes that within a year or so Japan will, through bribery and intrigue, gain possession of the entire province if no restrictions are placed upon her actions. To the average fair-minded foreigner in China, a proper disposition of the problem both for China and for the Allies would be to place the port, railroad and province under the government of an Allied Council, including China of course, with a definite time limit set for the complete return of the province and port to China. If this arrangement could be made, China's interests would be protected, foreign money would flow in and develop the country and Tsingtao soon would become an important port, a possible rival of Shanghai for the commerce of the world.

THE Chinese internal peace conference now sitting at Shanghai may be able to complete its great and important work in a short time if there be no serious hitch. Needless to say that the people of the whole country as well as foreign friends of China will welcome this news, tired as they are of the continuation of the civil strife which has proven most disastrous to the nation. Since the resumption of the sittings of the conference on April 9 after the deadlock over the Shensi question, both the Northern and Southern delegates have been working unusually hard. They have been holding two sessions a day, in a desire to finish the task entrusted to them by the country and people within the shortest time possible. So far there has been no hitch in the discussion of all the important issues involved. Each delegation feels that the views of the other delegation on some of these issues supplements its own. There is nothing but cordiality existing between the two, and such harmony of feeling is most encouraging and most hopeful. The nation is to be congratulated for having Mr. Tang Shao-yi and Mr. Chu Chi-chien heading the Southern and Northern delegations respectively, as they are both fair-minded men. If the peace conference comes to a successful conclusion, they will be entitled to a large measure of the gratitude and praise of the 400,000,000 people who have been suffering immensely during the last two years from the prolonged, dreadful civil war.

MUCH as we wish the early settlement of political differences between the North and the South, we apprehend that there may be a deadlock over the question of the disposal of the two parliaments, the one at Peking and the other at Canton. The parliamentary question is most difficult of solution, it appears. Neither side is likely to yield. The South contends that the old parliament which was dissolved first by Yuan Shih-kai in 1914 and then by Li Yuan-hung in 1917 and

which is now its holding sessions at Canton, the center of the liberals and democratic radicals, is the only lawful legislature of China, as its term has not yet expired through several interruptions of its sittings. The North claims that its new parliament at Peking is functioning as the legal legislature of the nation, and is advancing equally strong arguments. As if in anticipation of a new hitch, the local press has been expressing its fear that the question of parliament may prove the last straw, and that the conference may again be interrupted in the near future. It is understood that both delegations are very pessimistic about the question, which will soon come up for discussion. It is proposed as a means to avoid the impending deadlock that the Constitution Conference of 1917 be revived in Nanking to complete the making of a permanent constitution and that both parliaments be simultaneously dissolved. In the meantime, a number of the Northern militarists are bringing pressure to bear upon Peking in their attempt to break up the conference by insisting that the conference had better leave the question of parliament alone for the time being. If the question of parliament is not to be handled by the present peace conference at Shanghai, what questions should it handle? The position of the militarists is false and untenable, and their demand is characteristic of their ignorance and stupidity.

HOWEVER, it is gratifying to note that public opinion in China is gradually asserting itself. Even if a new deadlock interrupt the present smooth sitting of the conference, public opinion will demand that both sides compromise on the question of a parliament and that a reasonable solution of the difficulty be found which will be acceptable to the people of the country as a whole. Now is the time for the Chinese people to insist that their interests must be safeguarded and not the interests of a few M.P.'s, a few Tuchuns or a few scheming politicians in any settlement which is to be effected by the Shanghai conference. It is true that one difficulty of solving the question of the parliaments is the unwillingness of the members of the two parliaments to make personal sacrifice, but it must be realized that further delay in arriving at a peaceful settlement will positively endanger the nation. It is hoped that M. P.'s are not wanting in China who will themselves find a solution to this perplexing problem now confronting the conference. If this problem is disposed of in two or three weeks' time, the Chinese peace conference may be able to complete its work before the conclusion of the European peace conference, and in that case China can present a united front in dealing with the outside world, and thereby differ from Russia, which is still disunited on account of internal trouble.

OPEN approval by a number of the Chinese militarists of their non-interference in civil affairs is a new feature of the present Chinese political situation, and is considered in some quarters as rather amusing. Among those who are apparently convinced of the fact that it is bad for China for the Tuchuns to concern themselves with civil affairs of the government are General Chang Huai-chi, former military governor of Shantung, General Chin Yung-peng, Minister of War, and General Tsao Kun, military governor of Chihli. General Hsu Shu-cheng, the most energetic and despotic militarist in China, is said to share the views of his fellow militarists, who have presumably reformed, on this subject. All these influential military officers in China have been circulating telegrams announcing their new policy. General Tsao Kun's telegram states that military and civil affairs are two different things and that as the hearts of the people have set against further civil troubles, and as it is urgent that disorder should be restored at once in order to resist attempts from the outside to encroach upon the Chinese rights, those who are thinking in terms of the nation should uphold the policy of non-interference by the militarists in civil affairs. This movement of "the militarists—hands off civil affairs"—is gaining popularity throughout the length and breadth of the country. Whether the militarists have really been convinced of the unwisdom of their butting in with affairs which do not belong

to their province remains to be seen although it is rather doubtful that they can be so easily converted. But they have read the writing on the wall correctly. Militarism in China has to be destroyed as it has been destroyed in Europe and will be destroyed in Japan. Those who are wise enough will lose no time in informing themselves of the fate that is awaiting the confirmed militarists and adjusting their attitude towards the people accordingly. The time is rapidly passing when a few military leaders could do what they liked irrespective of the wishes of others whose interests are involved.

IT is believed that very soon the profession of those militarists who are publicly in favor of the division of military and civil administrations will be put to the test. Upon the conclusion of the Shanghai peace conference, a number of terms to be agreed upon by both the North and the South will affect their interests, and if they are sincere in their profession, they will help carry out those terms, and if not, will do everything within their power to frustrate them. Those terms will relate to the disbandment of troops under command of the Tuchuns, the deprivation of their power, the diminution of their influence and, in other words, their relegation to the background, their proper place. Will the militarists favor them is a big question indeed. We had better give to the militarists who have declared their willingness to play second fiddle and cease to be a political factor the benefit of our doubt, knowing that it will be extremely hard for them go back against their own words once they are given. Unquestionably the death-knell for the militarists has been sounded. "You will have to disappear henceforward from the political arena," remarked a foreign Minister in Peking to General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien and Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces, in an interview several months ago. General Chang bowed in reply, and has bowed to the inevitable, together with his fellow-militarists.

ROBERT Nichols, the English poet, typically English, we might say, recently stirred up in American literary circles a small tempest by the suggestion that England liked American poets best when they were most American and least imitative of the English. This suggestion, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, was taken by some to mean "that England wanted us to be jackanapes, to fiddle for them a raucous 'Arkansas Traveller,' because thus only could we be thoroughly American. But he meant nothing of the sort. What Robert Nichols means when he says he wishes we would be American poets and not just poets, is that he wants us to hold the stethoscope of art to the vibrant, pounding heart of America and not to a mummy." The same writer in the *Tribune* then refers to a recent novel by Johan Bojer, a Norwegian, entitled "The Great Hunger," and makes the following comment: "There are a few pages in 'The Great Hunger' which are as fine, both for their literary and spiritual inspiration, as the inspirational chapters of the Bible, and as universal in their appeal. But, as the Bible has its roots in the soil of the Hebrews, so 'The Great Hunger' takes its nourishment from the sparse soil of the Norwegians, and in that sense does Robert Nichols, himself at the same time a typically English and universal poet, wish that American literature were more fundamentally American."

AMERICANS generally in China will be glad to learn that the American postal agent in Shanghai has been instructed by the Postmaster-General at Washington to accept American currency in payment for postage stamps, money orders, war savings stamps and other postal services' in connection with the office here. In addition to this they will be glad to know that the postal agent will accept after July 1, 1919, Mexican or Chinese currency at the current rate of exchange and not at the exorbitant "2 for 1" rate previously in vogue for war savings stamps, revenue stamps and money orders. Patrons of the American post office will also be glad to know that the office space is to be improved and the number of employees increased. What the patrons of the office will not be glad to learn is that a new form of "surcharged" stamps at double their face value are to be introduced into the American post office. This is not much satisfaction to people who have been "held-up," to use a common phrase, for postal service at an exorbitant rate of "two Chinese dollars for one American dollar," when the actual exchange rate for the last few years has been practically on a parity. However, no one need purchase the new brand of "surcharged" stamps, as long as U. S. currency may be obtained in Shanghai. The American post office in Shanghai amounts practically to an infringement upon the sovereign rights of China. The only reason for its establishment was that the Chinese at the time were not considered competent to manage a post office in Shanghai where the business is international in scope. This time is now past and the Chinese post office is considered generally to be most efficient and capable of attending to its functions. It's an outstanding example of the benefits of intelligent foreign and Chinese cooperation. Unless the American post office in Shanghai is soon able to handle the greatly increased mail and postal facilities incident to the increased American interests in China, it had better be removed entirely. There is

another reason for this than in the matter of actually handling the business: Its removal will be an excellent precedent for the final elimination from China of the Japanese postal offices in various parts of China which not only compete with the Chinese post office, but are also used by Japanese business buccaneers for sending opium, morphine and other contraband merchandise into this country.

China To Use Her Disbanded Soldiers to Build Roads

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

ONE of the most important questions facing China to-day is what to do with her 1,300,000 soldiers, the maintenance of whom requires over $250,000,000 annually. The question, though perplexing it may be, can however be solved with comparative ease if all the military governors in the North as well as in the South would follow the example of General Lu Yung-hsiang, Defense Commissioner of Shanghai, who recently constructed the Shanghai-Woosung Road with the entire assistance of his soldiers, and make their troops build roads and improve rivers. If they would do this in all sincerity, funds can be secured from foreign bankers without much difficulty. The appropriation by the American Red Cross last year of several hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the Peking-Tungchow Road by the flood-suffering population of the Metropolis indicates the willingness of foreigners to assist in such work as will ultimately be beneficial to the local people and at the same time will open up the country for the good of all.

A short time ago a semi-official statement appeared in the Chinese press in Peking, part of which dealt with the problem of Chinese soldiers, and at the end of it was an appendix on the advisability of having a highway system for China. The statement, the first portion of which gives a summary of China's financial condition from 1908 to 1917, of actual and possible receipts, the direct income of the Central government and its actual expenditure, and the civil organization, is a lengthy one, but a *resume* of the section on China's soldier problem and the appendix on the need of a highway system will supply to the thinking public much food for thought. It is now a well recognized fact that there can be no peace in China unless the majority of her truculent soldiery are converted into industrious and industrial laborers and the remainder are taught to serve the country and not the individuals who command them. Equally well recognized is the fact that China's soldier problem cannot be solved by mere disbandment and providing no work for dismissed troops. Such being the case, keen observers suggest that instead of giving three months' pay to the soldiers and then dismissing and sending them home, the Central government disarm them and makes them build roads on a gigantic scale. After three years, a national highway may be completed and these soldiers will have saved a small amount of money with which to start their business, besides having acquired a habit of working, which was formerly lacking in them, and which will prevent them from re-joining the rank and file of foresters and disturbing the peace of the community in which they live.

The following *resume* of that part of the interesting semi-official statement which has a bearing on the subject under discussion may enable Chinese and foreign observers to obtain a better understanding of how close a relationship there exists between the disbandment of soldiers and the construction of roads in China, and having it, sympathize with and give their support to the suggestion of using all the available soldiers to be disbanded for road-building.

A study of China's financial situation shows that in the payment of national debts her administrative expenses annually amount to some $250,000,000 silver. If this is deducted from the annual income of $370,000,000, only a residue of $120,000,000 will be available for the support of the army and the navy. At the present time, not counting the $7,150,000 expended on the navy, the army costs the country the enormous sum of $210,000,000. This amount, however, does not include the extraordinary additional

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expenses required by the army, or the extraordinary expenditures incurred by the Southwestern provinces.

The present number of troops in China and the cost of their maintenance for the 7th fiscal year of the Republic (from end of June, 1917, to the beginning of July, 1918) are as follows:

Districts	Number of troops	Cost of maintenance
Central Gov't.	540,344	$90,358,345
Chihli	24,528	4,343,202
Fengtien	58,820	11,240,959
Kirin	45,056	7,639,557
Heilungkiang	17,112	2,810,476
Shantung	76,292	1,618,968
Honan	28,876	5,036,722
Kiangsu	30,876	5,297,108
Anhwei	21,528	3,747,295
Kiangsi	19,112	3,341,976
Hunan	20,028	3,200,634
Hupeh	21,528	3,812,144
Fukien	35,538	4,129,582
Chekiang	22,508	3,978,666
Kuangtung	49,732	8,120,824
Kuangsi	35,443	5,094,399
Shansi	28,976	5,056,533
Shensi	39,276	7,301,291
Szechuan	35,662	6,146,104
Yunnan	48,488	6,683,478
Kweichow	23,841	3,606,815
Kansu	17,514	3,165,976
Sinkiang	20,220	3,497,792
Jehol	6,198	1,000,014
Szechuan Border	12,777	1,200,000
Suiyuan	5,698	905,312
Charhar	2,150	206,871
Altai	1,674	298,951
Talbahartai	822	126,062
Tibet	40	5,124
Total	1,290,657	$208,971,080

Notes:

1. All the troops controlled by the Central government are paid by the Ministry of War and other offices concerned, and the requisitions for such payment are made directly to the Ministry of Finance by them.

2. The troops stationed in the following districts are paid directly by the Ministry of War, and therefore the number of men and cost of their maintenance are included in the figures given for the troops under the control of the Central government:

One mixed brigade at Suiyuan	$363,924
Six regiments of infantry and cavalry newly recruited by the Defense Commissioner at Ninghsia	163,464
The newly organized 2nd mixed division and constabulary corps at Charhar	1,141,332
Guards of offices at Urga, Uliasutai and Kupotu	196,476

3. The pay of the troops in the following districts is included in the figure given for the support of the Central government troops, but the number of men are included in those given for their respective provinces:

One division of cavalry of the 29th Army Corps at Fengtien	$421,284
The temporarily organized second brigade belonging to the 18th Army Corps in Hupeh	264,000
The 14th mixed division of the temporarily organized 2nd Army Corps in Fukien	883,203

4. The payment of the following troops is arranged by the Central government, but the number of men and the cost of their maintenance are included in the figures for their respective provinces:

Pay and miscellaneous expenses for one army corps, five mixed divisions and one brigade of cavalry temporarily organized at Fengtien	$4,409,680
One half mixed division newly organized at Kirin	495,000
Two-thirds of a mixed division newly organized at Heilungkiang	918,420
Regiments of reserves recruited for the two army corps at Fukien	$2,330,000
One brigade of cavalry newly organized and other regiments at Suiyuan	301,503

5. With the exceptions above-mentioned, all other troops are paid by their respective provinces.

6. The figures given in this table refer only to the numbers of troops and the cost of their maintenance. The expenses for military offices, bureaux, schools, etc., are not included.

7. The figures for troops given in this table are based on reports. When such reports are not available, they are estimates based on money paid out according to the regulations now in force.

8. The figures for the number of troops and cost of their maintenance for the provinces of Yunnan, Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Kweichow and Szechuan are based on those of 1916 and 1917. As to their increase in 1918, it is not known.

The present military expenditures have exceeded those of 1914 by two-thirds, and those at the close of the Manchu *regime* by one and a half times. At the present time the entire expenditure of the country is $507,000,000. When this is placed side by side with the income of $370,000,000, there is an appalling deficit of $127,000,000 which the country has to make good. If the administration of the country is carried out on such a basis, to say the least, it is courting disaster pure and simple. Therefore we conclude that if China is to be saved, the first step to be taken is sound retrenchment; and we propose, on the basis of our annual income, to apportion the expenditure as follows:—

Payment of national debts	$120,000,000
Navy (based on the appropriation of 1914 and 1915)	6,000,000
Army	110,000,000
Administrative expenses	130,000,000

The object which we shall constantly and resolutely keep before us is that our expenditure must not exceed our income.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION

According to the plan laid down, at the close of the Manchu *regime* the full strength of the army was to be thirty-six army corps. On the birth of the Republic, this was increased to fifty. At the present time it is estimated that there are not less than one

hundred army corps in the country. As one army corps annually costs $1,800,000 and, as has been pointed out, only a sum of $110,000,000 will be available for the support of the army, it is clear that the military forces of the country should be reduced by one-half, which means the adoption of a fifty army corps standard.

Consequent on the adoption of this new standard, the first problem that we have to face is the determination of the future organization of the army. There are two types of military forces in this country, the modern-drilled army of Luchun, and the old styled garrison or Shunfang. It appears that until a complete plan of reorganization and standardization has been worked out, the old style garrison cannot altogether be abolished. Such being the case, there are many questions which require attention. For instance, in what proportion the two types of troops should be retained on the new basis; whether their present stations should remain; how the powers of the commanders should be defined; how the military organization as a whole should be unified, and how the control and distribution of military supplies should be regulated.

It is suggested that thirty out of the fifty army corps to be retained may be distributed in the various provinces as a reserve force to the police. Thus, a large province may have a force equal to the strength of one army corps and one division, a medium province a force equal to that of one army corps and a small province a force equal to that of one division and one brigade. Of the remaining twenty army corps, which are to be placed under the direct orders of the Central government, ten may be placed along the borders of Mongolia, Tibet, Kansu, Sinkiang, Kirin, Heilungkiang, etc., for defense purposes, and the rest stationed near Peking and other strategic centers as a reserve force to the other troops.

The reduction and disbandment of troops should apply equally to the troops under the control of the Central government as well as those under the control of the provinces. The Ministry of War should undertake the disbandment of superfluous troops under its direct control. As regards the troops who are stationed in the provinces and those who are directly controlled by the provincial authorities, the Ministry of War and the provincial authorities should jointly be held responsible for the disbandment of those of them who are considered unnecessary.

Though the disbandment of superfluous troops is an imperative necessity, the employment of them after disbandment in works of usefulness is a greater one. Left to themselves and without a means to find their livelihood, they will constitute a postive menace to the country as well as to society. However, in providing employment for them, care must be taken to ascertain the character of the localities where they have been stationed and the kind of service they have been accustomed to while in the army. The opportunities of employment which may be offered to them are agricultural reclamation, road-making, conservancy work and police service.

The disbandment of troops should be carefully arranged and gradually executed. It may be carried out on a short period plan of one year, or a long one of one-and-a-half years. Whichever be the plan, it should strictly follow the budget.

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October first, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
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08-391

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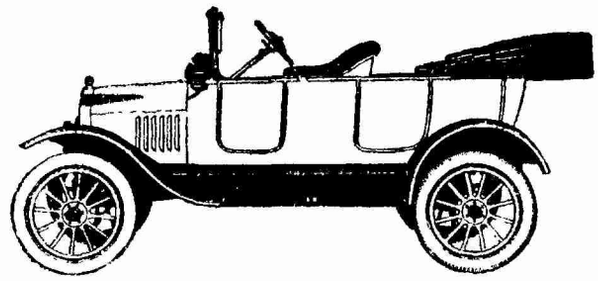

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According to the plan outlined in the Reorganization Loan of 1913, each officer and private, besides being paid their arrears, received three months' extra pay at the time of their discharge. Unless otherwise decided, this plan might be followed.

AN INDEPENDENT ORGAN FOR CONTROL OF MILITARY FUNDS

In every country, military funds are in charge of a special person who looks after and passes upon all military receipts and expenditures. This is a very good institution and should be incorporated in our military organization. According to the system now in vogue, requisitions in Peking are made by the Ministry of War, and in the provinces, by the military governors. Recently applications for funds have come to the Ministry of Finance direct from the commanders of the troops, which causes a great deal of confusion. In order to ameliorate this condition of affairs, the best remedy seems to be the creation of an independent office which will exercise control and supervision over all military receipts and expenditures.

A loan will have to be made in order to enable the government to disband the superfluous troops. In 1913 altogether 8,720 officers and 316,100 privates were discharged at a total cost of $29,112,400, which was made up of two amounts, namely, $15,910,000 for payment of arrears and $13,202,400 for extra pay and travelling allowances (to each officer a sum of $300 was allowed and to each private $20 and, in addition, $4 for travelling expenses). In other words, the disbandment of 30 army corps in 1913 cost approximately $30,000,000. The discharge of 50 army corps will likely require $50,000,000. To this, however, should be added the arrears due to the troops by the Ministry of War to the end of last December, which amount to $29,000,000, and also the military expenditures of the Southwest of which we have as yet no knowledge. Besides, the troops must continue to be paid before they are disbanded. Therefore between the length of the period within which disbandment is to be completed and the amount of funds required for this purpose, there exists the most intimate relation.

THE COST OF THE SHORT PERIOD PLAN

Supposing that the monthly cost of one army corps is $150,000; that the disbandment of fifty army corps is to be completed within the period of one year; and further that, as such disbandment cannot be carried out simultaneously, an average of six months be allowed each army corps before disbanding, then we shall have to provide $45,000,000 for the payment of those troops pending discharge, and together with the $50,000,000 required in connection with the disbandment, a sum of $95,000,000 will have to be provided.

THE COST OF THE LONG PERIOD PLAN

According to this plan, an average period of nine months will have to be allowed each army corps before disbandment, and to maintain fifty such army corps for nine months at a monthly cost of $150,000 per army corps, a sum of $67,000,000 will be necessary. Added to the disbandment expenses of $50,000,000, this plan requires an expenditure of $117,500,000.

In addition to disbandment expenses, there are other items which will have to be met. Some 200,000 troops belonging to the North and the South will have to be withdrawn from the various fronts. If a sum of $40 per capita as transportation expenses for all distances is allowed, the amount required for this purpose will be $8,000,000. Then the placing or employment of the disbanded soldiers in lines of usefulness will also have to be provided for. As the amount of outlay cannot be determined in advance, depending largely on the plans adopted, we shall assume that a sum of $30,000,000 will be required. Lastly, before the new reorganization loan is concluded, the country is facing a monthly national deficit of $10,000,000.

The above represents the military liabilities which the country will have to meet before the reorganization of the army can be effected. We have pointed out that on account of the present disorganized conditions, and the extreme urgency of the situation, a foreign loan which will cover all these items will have to be made. In contracting this loan, we propose to pledge as securities new sources of revenue that can be developed, and stipulate that the repayment be spread over a long term of years, so that the annual obligations may be small and easily met. We shall also give assurance that the disbandment and reorganization of the troops will be rigidly carried out, and new sources of revenue strictly developed, to the end that domestic and foreign confidence may be strengthened, and the foundation of the republic solidly laid.

The following tables give the items for the disbandment of troops:

Table I.

(Twelve months disbandment plan)

Expenses for disbandment, payment of arrears and maintenance before disbandment	$95,000,000
Cost of withdrawal	8,000,000
Cost of providing employment	30,000,000
Deficit before conclusion of reorganization loan	60,000,000
Total	$193,000,000

Table II.

(Eighteen months disbandment plan)

Expenses for disbandment, payment of arrears and maintenance before disbandment	$117,500,000
Cost of withdrawal	8,000,000
Deficit before conclusion of reorganization loan	60,000,000
Cost of providing employment	30,000,000
Total	$215,500,000

Various banks have already advanced $30,000,000 for military and administrative expenses, and a period of three months will probably be required before the new loan is concluded, which means the increasing of another $30,000,000 deficit to the country.

A NEW HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Turning to the question of road-building in China there was a national system of highways, which was known as the Government Courier Roads. Along the more important roads, equestrian-stations were established, while along less important ones only pedestrian-stations were found. The postal service, operated on these roads under the direction of the Ministry of War, was well-regulated as regards the number of men under employment a well as the time the trips in between stations were to be made. In Inner and Outer Mongolia similar stations were established.

All courier roads having equestrian-stations radiated from Peking, each one terminating in a province; others with pedestrian-stations started from provincial capitals in different directions, joining other cities in the provinces and terminating on the borders of adjoining provinces. The delivery of despatches was regulated according to their degree of urgency. Horses and men were relayed at every station. The equestrian service could cover a distance of from 200 *li* to 800 *li* a day, and the pedestrian service from 100 *li* to 300 *li* a day. In times antedating the introduction of the telegraph, the railway and the steamship, this system of postal service might be considered efficient. Not including the waterways, there were, in the different provinces, 1,764 equestrian-stations covering a distance of 124,414 *li*, and 14,400 pedestrian-stations over a distance of 300,862 *li*. The following table compiled from authoritative records gives the details of these old postal highways in China:

Provinces	Equestrian-stations	Length in *li*	Pedestrian-stations	Length in *li*
Chihli	98	6,120	849	18,805
Manchuria	101	6,540	.....	.....
Shantung	46	2,776	1,064	19,019
Honan	66	4,130	802	17,338
Shansi	78	5,955	999	31,131
Kiangsu	26	1,905	592	9,852
Anhwei	33	2,005	817	14,663
Kiangsi	45	4,130	937	22,369
Fukien	57	3,675	777	12,445
Chekiang	34	2,880	847	10,653
Hupeh	39	2,750	646	14,535
Hunan	55	4,190	1,245	19,318
Shensi	44	2,520	539	13,800
Kansu	107	6,753	358	10,903
Sinkiang	152	12,810	.....	.....
Szechuan	184	13,050	1,438	29,342
Kuangtung	22	3,382	941	18,014
Kuangsi	35	4,070	599	12,804
Yunnan	106	6,180	407	15,033
Kweichow	34	1,910	474	8,500
Jehol	6	570	69	2,338
Mongolia	396	26,158	.....	.....
Total	1,764	124,414	14,400	300,862

These old highways continued to be used till the time of the Revolution in 1911, when the system was discarded, and fell into disrepair. In South China land once occupied by highways has been partially encroached upon by farmers and placed under cultivation, while roads in the North, owing to neglect and their ever-deepening ruts, have, in rainy seasons, become ditches. In mountainous regions such as the Southwest, the paths with their rope-bridges have become naturally insurmountable barriers. These highways had no fixed dimensions, grades, drainage and bridges. When the travellers came to a stream, they waded across, if the water was low; or were ferried over, if it was high. The condition of our highways therefore is desperate, and they can no longer be called or used as such.

Furthermore, time and circumstances have both changed. Science and commerce have become predominant factors in modern civilization. What once sufficed no longer serves the purpose. The introduction of the railroad and the telegraph has marked the beginning of a new epoch which is revolutionising our social and political life. On the one hand, we are making time and gaining speed wherever these innovations exist, but on the other, the great bulk of our people in the interior of the country who do not have access to these advantages have been seriously handicapped in their travelling by the decadence of these highways. With the revival of commerce after the conclusion of the world peace, the necessity for a good system of roads will become even more pressing. As free and easy communication is vital to the success of our Reorganization Plan and lays the foundation for the permanent development of China, it is highly essential that a new national system of roads and highways be projected and built.

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PROPOSED HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The national highway system which we propose will consist of four classes of roads, namely, first class or national highways, second class or provincial highways, third class or district highways and fourth class or country roads.

National highways, following approximately the routing of the old highway system, will radiate from Peking to different provincial capitals, Mongolia, Tsing Hai, Tibet, important commercial ports, and places of military importance. These are to be built and maintained solely by the Central government.

Provincial highways will start from provincial capitals to different cities and large towns in the provinces and also connect up with the national highways. These roads are to be improved and maintained solely by the Central government.

District highways are those which will connect different small cities and towns and serve to link together the other highways. These roads are to be improved and maintained by the local governments with the aid of the Central government.

Country roads are to be built according to local needs.

The proposed system is to form a network of national highways. National and provincial highways are to be built first, so that they may form the trunk lines, while the district and country roads will be built later.

It is proposed to organize a special bureau called the National Civil Engineering Bureau for the undertaking of road-construction. In the organization of this bureau, foreign experts and returned students with technical knowledge and experience will be engaged as chief and assistant engineers, so that the whole system may be carefully worked out. As regards the use of private properties, the encouragement of local improvements and the division of responsibilities between the Central and local governments, special laws will be passed to regulate them.

The next thing to be considered is the organization of an engineering corps. It is intended that in the formation of these engineering corps, disbanded soldiers will be employed, so that they may be prevented from doing mischief and withal their labor turned to economic account. One of the reasons why the Emperor Chin Shih-huang (246-210 B. C.) built the Great Wall and the Emperor Sui Yang-ti (605-616 A. D.) the Grand Canal—two monuments of labor at which the Western world marvels—was their desire to utilize the labor of their soldiers ere they became a threatening factor to the peace of the country. In our disbandment scheme, we propose to divert a part of the disbanded soldiers into this line of work.

According to our plan, the engineering unit will be the regiment which will be composed of about 500 men including the surveying, engineering and construction parties. Instruction will be given them in elementary surveying, designing and construction. In the circuit wherein the regiments are located, the intendant or "*Taoyin*" will act as the supervisory official who has charge of all administrative matters relating to highways. He will also act as paymaster. In the assignment of duties, the regiment takes orders direct from the sub-bureau of Highways established in the province. In the field, the laborers work under the direction of an engineer attached to the regiment; otherwise they will be controlled by military officers of the lower rank such as majors, captains, lieutenants, etc., who have left the army and received permission from the Ministry of War to join this service. As regards engineers, they will be engaged by the National Civil Engineering Bureau, and will work under the direction of the Chief Engineer in accordance with plans which have been decided upon.

If the above scheme is carried out, about 400 regiments or approximately 200,000 disbanded soldiers can be utilized in highway construction, since it is the plan to place four regiments or 2,032 men in each of the 94 circuits in the country. When the highways are built, every part of the country will become accessible. Not only will travelling be free and easy, but local commerce and industry will thrive, and the social and political life of the people will improve, which cannot but bring blessings to this country directly and increase the welfare of mankind indirectly. As the necessity for a system of roads and highways like this is extremely urgent, and as it will be some little time before national revenues can be appropriated, a foreign loan from time to time based on the actual needs to put this national scheme through may be needed.

Shanghai, April 26, 1919.

08-396

The Nipponian Slant

BY UPTON CLOSE

Some ten years ago, one of Japan's leading statesmen wrote the following paragraphs, which were considered representative enough to be incorporated in the "Enclyclopaedia Britannica" under the head of "The Claim of Japan:"

"THE Japanese have, they think, suffered much from the misunderstanding of their motives, feelings and ideas; what they want is to be understood fully and be known for what they are, be it good or bad. They desire, above all, not to be lumped as Oriental, but to be known and judged on their own account. In the latter half of the 19th century, in fact up to the Chinese War, it irritated Japanese travelling abroad more than anything else to be taken for Chinese. Then, after the Chinese War, the alarm about Japan leading Eastern Asia to make a general attack upon Europe—the so-called Yellow Peril—seemed so ridiculous to the Japanese that the bad effects of such wild talk were not quite appreciated by them. The aim of the Japanese, ever since, at the time of the Restoration (1868), they laid aside definitively all ideas of seclusion and entered into the comity of nations, has been that they should rise above the level of the Eastern peoples to an equality with the Western and should be in the foremost rank of the brotherhood of nations; it was not their ambition at all to be the champion of the East against the West, but rather to beat down the barriers between themselves and the West.

"The ambition of the Japanese people has been, as already stated, *to be recognized as an equal by the Great Powers*. (Italics are ours.) With this object in view, they have spared no efforts to introduce what they considered superior in the Western civilization, although it may perhaps be doubted whether in their eagerness they have always been wise. *They have always resented any discrimination against them as an Asiatic people* (italics original), not merely protesting against it, knowing that such would not avail much, but making every endeavor to remove reasons or excuses for it. . . .

"The United States, by being the first to agree to its (extraterritorial jurisdiction) abandonment, although this agreement was rendered nugatory by a conditional clause, added to the stock of goodwill with which the Japanese have always regarded the Americans on account of their attitude towards them. When at last the consummation so long and ardently desired was attained, great was the joy with which it was greeted, for now it was felt that Japan was indeed upon terms of equality with Occidental nations. Great Britain, by being the first to conclude the revised treaty—an act due to the remarkable foresight of her statesmen in spite of the opposition of their countrymen in Japan—did

much to bring about the cordial feeling of the Japanese toward the British, which made them welcome with such enthusiasm the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The importance of this last as a powerful instrument for the preservation of peace in the extreme East has been, and always will be, appreciated at its full value by the more intelligent and thoughtful among the Japanese; but by the mass of the people it was received with great acclamation, owing partly to the already existing good feeling towards the British, but also in a large measure because it was felt that the fact that Great Britain should leave its "splendid isolation" to enter into this alliance proclaimed in the clearest possible way that Japan had entered on terms of full equality among the brotherhood of nations, and that thenceforth there could be no ground for that discrimination against them as an Asiatic nation which had been so galling to the Japanese people. . . .

"The Japanese have always regarded the Americans with a special goodwill, due no doubt to the steady liberal attitude of the American government and people towards Japan and the Japanese, and they look upon the idea of war between Japan and the United States as ridiculous.

"Restrictions upon Japanese emigrants to the United States and Australia are irritating to the Japanese, because it is a discrimination against them as belonging to the 'yellow' race, whereas it has been their ambition to raise themselves above the level of the Eastern nations to an equality with the Western nations, although they cannot change the color of their skin. . . . But they have too much good sense to think or even dream of going to war upon such a matter; on the contrary, the Japanese government agreed in 1908 to limit the number of emigrants in order to avoid complications.

"It may be repeated that it has ever been the ambition of the Japanese people to take rank with the Great Powers of the world, and to have a voice in the council of nations; they demand that they shall not be discriminated against because of the color of their skin, but that they shall rather be judged by their deeds. With this aim, they have made great efforts: where charges brought against them have any foundation in fact, they have endeavored to make reforms; where they are false or due to misunderstandings they have tried to live them down, trusting to time for their vindication. They are willing to be judged by the intelligent and impartial world; a fair field and no favor is what they claim, and think they have a right to claim, from the world."

The above may be said to be a masterful and, on the whole, liberal presentation of the Japanese viewpoint of her international situation ten years ago. In the following paragraphs, we shall endeavor to see what influence this attitude has borne and is bearing upon Japanese national policy since, and wherein it has undergone change.

The Japanese, individually and collectively, are a very ambitious race, with that ambition backed up by industry. The very focus of their national ambition seems to be expressed in the sentences above; that is, that they shall rank as a nation in the first rank of the Great Powers of the world. It is evident that Japan, spurred under such an ambition, may be said at the present time to be of all nations the most miserable. Just now, when the pursued lure is for the first time within her grasp, it is as surely slipping out again. The World War has brought out with added emphasis the fact that the power of a nation is dependent upon the material resources at its command, and that in the future only those who have iron, copper, coal, oil and surplus foodstuffs within their borders or at the command of their ships, shall be called Great. The islands of Japan, besides being hopelessly over-crowded, are as poorly equipped with material resources as they are richly endowed with scenery. Her only hope would seem to be that she find some way to harness her earthquakes—or get a strangle hold on the resources of China or Siberia.

It is certain that, in their present frame of mind, the race of Nippon will never submit to the humiliation of sinking to a second or third-rate Power without attempting something catastrophic. Since Germany has trimmed its moustache, they are without doubt the proudest

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Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

and most nationalistic nation on earth. With this nationalistic fervor is mingled a religious fanaticism, which the government has ever been careful to foster. At times when the dynasty has been overshadowed by an oligarchy, or a military aristocracy, as at present, this public adoration of the dynasty is used as a tool to their purpose. I quote a further paragraph from the same article: "The intense pride of the Japanese in their nationality, their patriotism and loyalty, arise from their history, for what other nation can point to an Imperial family of one unbroken lineage reigning over the land for twenty-five centuries? Is it not a glorious tradition for a nation, that its emperor should be descended directly from that grandson of 'the great heaven-illuminating goddess,' to whom she said: 'This land (Japan) is the region over which my descendants shall be the lords. Do thou, my august child, proceed thither and govern it. Go! *The prosperity of thy dynasty shall be coeval with heaven and earth.*'"

Here, then, we have the mental "slant" of this people which is the guiding influence of their political development: A burning ambition, supported by fearless bravery and intense pride, which is all the more impatient because it is seemingly frustrated, coupled with an instilled religious belief in the invincibility and eternality of their dynasty which is so deep that to them the Christian teaching of the Second Coming of Christ to establish an universal kingdom is treason. Could a more fertile soil be imagined for the propagation of that parasite, which, from its late development in that misled and undone land, is commonly known as Prussianism? Their continual protest against discrimination which prevents them from taking rank among the Great Powers of the world sounds greatly like the erst-while demand for a "place in the sun" with which we are so familiar, while their conception of their dynasty is a parallel to the doctrine of "divine right," at present still championed in Japan alone of all the nations of earth.

The Japanese people are an admirable culture for any militaristic system to fasten itself upon. Without originality or independent thought, disciplined to obedience, and with the brave code of the Samurai held before them, the

Their's not to question why—
Their's but to do and die

idea takes well with them. A professor in Keio University, Tokio, supposedly the "democratic university" of the land, remarked to me that the German conception of the supreme state entity to which all individuals must offer themselves a living sacrifice was far nearer to the hearts of his people than the raucous individualism of America, France or England. There is, no doubt, an individualism germinating in Japan, but it has a long way yet before it comes through the surface.

Complementing this natural tendency of the people is the new militarism of Japan, which is a graft off the old German stock. At the time of the Reconstruction, the Samurai were deposed from power and young men sent to Germany to learn and import the fundamentals of a modern military system. The result is that a Prussianistic system has superseded the Samuristic as lord of the people and controller of their destiny.

This Junker party has realized the necessity, if their power is to continue, of getting hold of resources outside of Japan. It may be questioned why Japan, though her country is small and poor, does not stand as much chance as England. It may be answered that England has an immense empire to draw from and the greatest merchant fleet in the world to draw with. If Japan had prospects of getting the empire, she does not possess enough raw material to build the ships, to begin with. She is in such a position as England might have been in the time of the Cabots had she found all the empire of the world already taken up by more precocious nations. A more likely comparison would be Norway. Japan, failing the establishment of a hegemony over China or Siberia, stands about as much chance of maintaining a position as a first-rate Power as Norway. When the unprecedented opportunity to exercise a free hand in China, opened up by the European War, presented itself the military party were for taking the bull by the horns at once, but it seems they were restrain-

ed in some measure by more cautious statesmen. The result is that Japanese policy toward China the past four years has halted between hesitancy and haste, between open bullying and duplicity. At the present moment Japanese cupidity is wavering between Siberia and China as its object, and feverishly excited lest it lose both.

The protestations of friendship for America and other Western nations ten years ago were, without doubt, sincere, while the Western nations regarded Japan at that time as a sort of child prodigy, to be patted on the back and shown off to one another. Moreover, the idea of threatening the West with an alignment of Asiatic races was probably still an unshaped vision with her at that time. Western nations may be responsible for putting the idea into her head, but there is no mistaking the fact that at the present date Japan realises to the full that in holding the "Yellow Peril" over the head of the West she has something which drives at the superstitious fears of many of its people, and is making all the capital possible out of it. Witness the recent declarations of her delegates at the peace conference in the name of all Asiatics, and the keen propaganda on "Pan-Asianism" and racial brotherhood recently begun in Shantung and other sections of China where Japanese influence is large. "We brethren of the yellow race should unite," runs certain of the propapanda, "in a defensive and *offensive* league against the unbearable and discriminative attitude of the whites." One interesting feature of the everlasting Japanese protests against discrimination is that while claiming equality for themselves and others they are not themselves willing to grant it to others. They are constantly complimenting themselves on being of a more ancient, purer, and more noble race than the nations of the West, and their early respect for them has turned into disdain, while they term the Chinese and Koreans, through whom they received all of their early culture, half-civilized barbarians, stigmatize them as unfit for self-determination or democratic rule, and in their personal and diplomatic relations with them give them very plainly to understand that they are considered as inferior peoples.

Nevertheless, Western nations should not excuse their race prejudice on the ground that the nation which complains of it herself exercises it. A feeling of race-caste is no better, and no less a source of social evil, oppression and strife than the at present universally desecrated pride of military caste. In this question, Christian and democratic nations should enunciate the high principle that "God made of one every nation to dwell on all the face of the earth, having determined seasons and the bounds of their habitation," and then, having made this fundamental principle of democracy that "all men are created free and equal" their foundation in all international dealings, set about firmly and justly to separate from it all the economic and political questions that have been saddled upon it, and, through prejudiced reasoning, involved with it. Race prejudice is not a beautiful thing, and it is no more pleasant to see an American mob throwing stones at a Chinese or lynching a Negro than to see a Japanese gendarme maltreating a Chinese coolie; but because I do not please to permit the children or servants of my neighbor to enter my premises at random does not infer that I am not regarding him as an equal or discriminating against him because of the tinge of his complexion.

It should be made clear that the Western nations are not keeping check on Japan's policy in China because of any race or national prejudice, or through any desire to force Japan to take a second place among the Great Powers. I like the frank statement of an American Army Intelligence Officer. "Why," he said, "we're not here because of any dog-in-the-manger policy to keep Japan back in China. We don't object to see Japan build up great business in China and establish friendly relations with the Chinese. But we're determined to see that she plays the game, and plays it fair." And just because of the feverish haste of the ambition of her military party, who at present dominate, this is what, unless under outside pressure, Japan will never be able to contain herself to do.

Shantung, April 1, 1919.

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Who's Who in China

Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi

General Yen Hsi-shan, the military governor and concurrently the civil governor of Shansi province, was born in the district of Wutai in the province of Shansi in 1883. His father was a small business man, and unsuccessful in his business at that. One of the first tasks of the son when he arrived at manhood's estate was to arrange a settlement with his father's creditors. That he did so with honor to himself and his family was a foregleam of the probity that has always characterized his official life.

After studying in his native district and arranging his business affairs, young Yen went to Taiyuanfu and entered a military college. After his graduation there he went in 1908 to Japan, there engaging for two years in the further study of military science. After his return to Shansi with several of his classmates he went about the task of building up a model brigade in the province. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1911 he had the rank of Colonel.

During his student days Yen Hsi-shan had become a member of the T'ung Meng Hui, the fraternity of young revolutionists. With the opening of the revolution at Wuchang he was on the spot in Taiyuanfu, and on October 29, when the wave of revolt reached that city, went over to the Revolutionists with all the troops under his command. He was made Tutuh for the province of Shansi and led troops to Niangtzukuan on the eastern border to face the Imperial forces. In the first year of the republic President Yuan Shih-k'ai made General Yen a brevet field-marshal. In 1914 he was elevated to the rank of Field Marshal with the special title "T'ung Wu Chiang Chun." In 1916 he became military governor (Tuchun) of Shansi, and a year later was made concurrently civil governor.

During the first four or five years of his political experience Governor Yen was finding himself. The anti-plague campaign of the winter of 1917-18 seems to have marked a turning point in his career. From that time he seems to have resolved to keep out of national politics as far as possible and devote himself wholly to the development of his own province. The reform program he has launched and has been carrying out in the last year and a half is one of the most significant and hopeful things the Far East has seen for many a day, and merits an article in itself. That it receives the approval of the present Central government in Peking was shown when Governor Yen was given the title of "the model tuchun" upon the occasion of a visit to the Capital in the late autumn of last year.

The Governor has issued a "Manual of Citizenship" in a first edition of two million and seven hundred thousand copies, and has given it out to the people of the province. He has reorganized the civil administration of the province from the villages up. He has reformed the public school system and hopes to make a sixty per cent record in school attendance this year. The educational budget of the province for this year is four times what it was last year. Under his energetic ruling the queue has disappeared from Shansi, and the bound foot is gradually following suit. As patron and honorary president of the "Heart-cleansing Society" the Governor is endeavoring to revive morals. The growth of cotton and silk, afforestation, improvement of drainage and irrigation canals, and the introduction of improved breeds of sheep are some of the measures affecting industry and commerce. Of late Governor Yen has taken a great interest in the Boy Scout movement.

The Governor was president of the Seventh Annual Field and Track Meet of North China recently held in Taiyuanfu and spared neither time not expense in making it the conspicuous success it was. Democratic and approachable, in vigorous health of body and mind, still on the sunny side of forty in years, there is every reason to hope that General Yen may do even greater things for his native province and for China as a whole. The man and his record are in themselves the best refutation of the suggestion that China is hopeless.

PAUL L. CORBIN.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

April 16. Advices from Paris indicate that the German delegates will be allowed to discuss certain of the terms of peace, such as the financial and economic terms, and will be permitted to make observations and suggest changes and amendments, not in principle only, but also on the methods of application; the Allied decisions concerning military and territorial matters, however, are to be accepted or rejected without discussion.

April 17. Advices from Paris indicate that there is a strong possibility that Turkish rule will not be eliminated from Europe, and the Turks are likely to retain Constantinople and the adjoining territory, as forcing the Turks out of Europe would involve serious racial and religious issues leading to a Holy War.

April 21. A London telegram confirms the fact that a formal treaty was signed last week between Germany and the Russian Bolshevist Government under which the Germans will reorganize the Russian railways and send 1,000 military instructors for the Russian army; Russia undertakes to send Germany

an agreed amount of provisions every year and also undertakes not to enter into negotiations with the Entente, and will militarily assist Germany in case of need during the next twenty years.

April 22. Advices from Paris indicate that the German Government has decided not to refuse to sign the Treaty of Peace as a matter of principle but to offer to negotiate; it will lay renewed stress on acceptance of the principles laid down by President Wilson and show a willingness to make as many concessions as possible.

April 26. The Italian delegation at Paris makes the announcement that it is unable to take a further part in the Peace Conference, this action being taken as the result of the pronouncement by President Wilson on April 21 that in order to adhere to the principles in settling matters in Europe generally on the basis of which peace is to be made with Germany, Italy cannot be given the city of Fiume which, he says, must serve as the outlet and inlet of the commerce of the lands to the north and northeast of that port.

April 28. The covenant of the League of Nations is formally presented at the Peace Conference and the official text is given out for world-wide publication; it provides that the seat of the league shall be at Geneva, Switzerland.

JAPAN

April 22. Reuter's agent at Tokio telegraphs that the consensus of Japanese opinion is that the action of Italy in withdrawing from the Peace Conference forms a worthy example for Japan in the event of a further snub.

April 29. The Korean Provisional Government publishes the text of the Provisional Constitution, which has been printed and circulated in Korea.

CHINA

April 17. It is announced from Paris that among the cables not to be restored to Germany are the Chefoo-Tsingtao-Shanghai, Shanghai-Yap-Guam and the Yap-Menado.

April 25. A telegram from Paris states that the Peace Conference intends to place Kiaochow temporarily under the administration of the Big Five; other telegrams indicate that the idea is to internationalize also the Shantung Railway and mining concessions.

April 26. At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking it is agreed that the Allied Governments should restrain their nationals from importing into China arms and ammunition until the establishment of a government whose authority is recognized throughout the country and the Governments agree to prohibit also the importation of arms contracted for but not delivered during the above period.

GENERAL

April 22. A telegram from Calcutta, India, states that the moderate leaders in Calcutta have issued a manifesto deploring the disturbances, declaring passive resistance unsound and calling on the Indian people to eliminate the elements of disorder.

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Men and Events

K. E. Newman, legal adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Police Force, departed for England April 27 on leave.

Hollington K. Tong, special representative of MILLARD'S REVIEW at Peking, was in Shanghai on business during last week.

J. Eichwald, who has been connected with the British Cigarette Company for several years and who has been in America on vacation, has returned to Shanghai.

L. C. Austin, representing the San Francisco firm of Scott, Sugden & Lamont, importers and exporters, is in Shanghai on business. His address is c/o the Palace Hotel.

The first official practice of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club will be held on Monday, May 5, at 5.15 o'clock. H. T. Bradley, of the Standard Oil Company, is secretary of the club.

Henry T. Seymour, vice-president of Dodge & Seymour of New York, is expected to arrive in Shanghai to-day on business. The local office of the firm is located on Rue Montauban, Shanghai.

A tiffin was given in honor of Admiral Rodgers of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet by the Chinese Foreign Office and General Lu Yung-hsian at the Chinese Foreign Office on Monday evening, April 28.

John Johnstone, lately head of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Shanghai, left for Hongkong on April 25 on the s. s. *Nellore* to take charge of the company's interests there, replacing D. Landale, who is retiring.

J. Harold Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Company, and president of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, departed this week for Peking, Tientsin and Hankow. He expects to return to Shanghai in about two weeks.

Hsu Shih-chiang, brother of the President of China and managing-director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, arrived in Shanghai on April 27 after a visit to Hangchow. Mr. Hsu was accompanied by Chow Tsze-chi, former Minister of Finance.

The news has been received from Marseilles of the arrival at that port of the three British steamers *Novara*, *Nore and Atreus* having on board about 1,800 German subjects who had been deported by the Chinese government. The steamers later proceeded to Rotterdam.

Major Reader Harris, M. C., who has been on active service during the war, will join the British legal firm of White-Cooper & Master. Major Harris was formerly a well-known solicitor of Hongkong and was admitted to the Shanghai British Supreme Court Bar in 1911.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society (North China Branch) will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, May 8, when a paper will be read by N. Gist Gee, M. A., on "A Local Biological Survey." The meeting is open to the public.

A telegram from Peking states that at a Cabinet meeting held on April 24 it was decided to request President Hsu Shih-chang to issue a mandate stating that enemy subjects and also the subjects of newly formed States in future would be subject to Chinese law in all respects.

The new U. S. Victory Loan is now open for subscription in Shanghai, the date for closing of same in the United States being May 10. The loan bears 4¾ per cent interest and is exempt from taxation except estate or inheritance taxes, surtaxes, excess profits and war profits taxes.

In a telegram dated April 28 to President Wilson, Lloyd George, G. Clemenceau and the peace delegates of all the Allied Nations at Paris, 55 commercial bodies of Shanghai, known as the Shanghai Commercial Federation, made a request for the direct return of Tsingtao by Japan to China.

Sir Everard Fraser, the British Consul-General, has issued an appeal to all residents of Shanghai, regardless of nationality, for liberal subscriptions to the Siberian Front Hospital Supplies Fund. The supplies are to be forwarded to Vladivostock by the R. V. F. steamer *Simbirsk*, which leaves Shanghai May 9.

This from the *Chicago Tribune*: A Chicago gentleman reported to his wife that the lady who sat next to him at a dinner was very charming, and looked extremely well in white. "But, my dear," said his wife, "she was not dressed in white." He persisted, and she denied, until finally it dawned on him. "Good heavens!" he exclaimed, "was all that *skin*?"

The American University Club of China will give a dinner, dance and entertainment on the evening of Friday, May 9, at the Oriental Hotel, Shanghai, at 8 o'clock. The program will consist of a Chinese dinner of thirteen courses, a moving picture of the last Princeton-Yale football game, a Chinese musical number, juggling, sleight of hand, dancing, and music by a foreign orchestra.

The Cantonese Guild filed a case in the Court of Consuls against the Shanghai Municipal Council on Tuesday, April 29. The case was filed on the ground that the Council had refused to grant a license to the club under the usual conditions, and stating that the conditions under which the Council only would grant a license was that the premises of the club should be accessible to police officers at any time.

The death occurred at Hankow on April 24 of Jieme Tien-yu, China's most eminent railway engineer, at the age of 58 years. "Jimmy," as he was popularly known, was a native of Canton and received his technical education at Yale University, which conferred on him the Ph. B. degree; his most important work was the construction of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, of which he was chief engineer.

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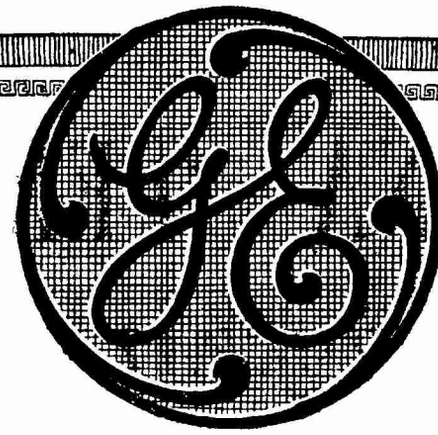
The Shanghai Municipal Council during the week issued the following regulation which went into effect from May 1: Until further notice Kiangse and Szechuen Roads, between Peking Road and Avenue Edward VII, will be available only for "one way" vehicular traffic between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., as follows—Kiangse Road, vehicles must proceed South to North; Szechuen Road, proceed North to South.



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The A. F. Thane Company, lumber dealers, importers and exporters, has established an office in Shanghai. The management of the company is in the hands of Major M. W. Bidwell. Other members of the firm who are now in the Far East will join the local office soon. Major Bidwell is an Australian and had extensive service in the war. He is accompanied by his wife and they are living at the Astor House Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. A. MacMurray and family have sailed from Tokio for the United States by the s. s. *China*. Mr. MacMurray, who is Counselor at the American Embassy, has been during the past year Charge d'Affaires at both the American legation in Peking and the American Embassy in Tokio. Mr. MacMurray expects to return to Tokio in about four months, though his family will probably return at a later date.

On April 20 the steel frame of the umbrella-shaped roof of the Kokugikwan, Sumo wrestling hall, at Tokio, which was in course of construction, was blown down by a heavy gust of wind. The new hall, designed by Dr. Kasai, an expert Japanese architect, was completed as far as the ground work was concerned, and within two or three days the roof was to have been completed. The loss is estimated to be at about one hundred thousand yen.

Dr. John Dewey, professor of philosophy in Columbia University, the eminent American philosopher and one of the leading thinkers of the world, and Mrs. Dewey arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday, April 30, from Japan. Dr. Dewey, who will lecture at the Kiangsu Educational Association Building, West Gate, Shanghai, on Saturday and Sunday afternoons at 3.30 p.m., will leave for Hangchow on Monday, May 5. While in Japan Dr. Dewey lectured in Tokio and Kioto Universities.

At the invitation of the Shanghai Municipal Conncil, the volunteer members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade signalized the termination of their services by a farewell parade on The Bund on the evening of April 30. The firemen were led by Foreman J. W. Stavers and were inspected by E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Council, with other members of the Council supporting him. Mr. Pearce, after a short speech to the assembled firemen, called upon Mrs. Pearce to distribute bars, medals and cups to about a dozen of the firemen.

The U. S. War Trade Board announced on April 29 the suspension of all Enemy Trading lists and the removal of all liabilities arising out of inscription in such lists, and that all persons in the United States are authorized to trade and communicate with all persons abroad with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Act, except that the present restriction against trade and communication between the United States and Germany or Hungary will continue in effect. The other Allied governments have taken similar action.

The Shanghai Hotels Company Ltd. have purchased from E. S. Kadoorie land aggregating nearly 110,000 square feet on Bubbling Well Road opposite the Shanghai Race Course, where it intends to erect a nine-storey modern hotel of 500 rooms to cost Tls. 1,000,000. A theater large enough to accommodate musical and dramatic companies, and a ballroom modelled after those in leading American hotels will be features of the new building. The Union Jack Club and several Chinese dwelling houses which stand on the site purchased, will be pulled down as soon as possible.

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Owing to the misunderstanding that has existed in the American community in China regarding the exchange rate for estimating the American income taxes, the American Chamber of Commerce of China on Monday, April 28, issued a statement advising all Americans in China who are on Chinese silver salaries to convert their salaries into U. S. currency at the rates of Tls. 100 equals G. $63.50 and Mex. $100 equals G. $45.75. The foregoing are the average rates for the three years preceding the war, and since most silver salaries are estimated on this basis, the Chamber of Commerce considered this statement necessary. This will apply to all persons except those whose salaries are carried in gold currency on the books of their companies in America, in which case that rate of exchange is to be used.

Interesting Address at Meeting of Saturday Club

At a tiffin of the Saturday Club held at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, April 26, addresses were made by Lieut.-Col. Robert L. Dickenson, chief medical adviser to the General Staff at Washington during the war; Bishop Logan H. Roots, of Hankow; Professor H. L. Silcock, of West China University; and Major George Simmons, special commissioner of the American Red Cross War Board, who is returning to the United States from Siberia and who has done signal service with the Red Cross in France and Italy. Lieut.-Col. Dickenson instanced the great cry of China to-day for medical and surgical men of modern training by stating that in Foochow there was need for 100 doctors while there were but 11 in the field; and he cited the overabundance of doctors in many sections of America and other

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countries in arguing for the more equal distribution of the world's available supply of medical men. Bishop Roots, who spoke on the "Business Aspects of Missions," alluded to the ever more apparent fact that trade follows the missionary as well as the flag but disclaimed for the missionary any commercial motive in the carrying out of his work. Professor Silcock told of practical education in West China. Protestant education, he said, is carried on in the provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow, principally under the direction of the West China Educational Union, a confederation of two English, one Canadian and two American missions. Major Simmons gave an eloquent account of the work of the American Red Cross in France and Italy and of the part the organization played in the critical period during the autumn and winter of 1917, when the Italian disaster had occurred and France was fighting under desperate stress.

Women's Work

A Woman Photographer in Remotest China

The American Museum of Natural History is sending out a series of expeditions under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews, Associate Curator of Mammals of American Museum of Natural History in New York, to explore Central Asia and the trip taken in 1916-1917 was the preliminary reconnaissance. The first expedition was made to Fukien province, where the famous blue tiger was hunted, and the party was made up of Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Edmund Heller, who accompanied Theodore Roosevelt on his South African game hunt, and Harry R. Caldwell, of the Methodist Mission. After hunting in Fukien province the party started for Yunnan province where they spent nine months travelling, covering more than 2,000 miles on mule back. From this trip some 3,000 specimens from the animal kingdom were brought back, which is the largest collection ever taken out of China on a single expedition.

Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews, formerly Yevette Borup, daughter of Colonel H. D. Borup, U. S. A., and sister of George Borup, a famous Artic explorer, who was born in Paris and received the greater part of her education in Europe, accompanied her husband on her first hunting expedition to act as official photographer. Mrs. Andrews studied photography in New York under Clarence White, specializing in portraiture and color photography. More than 500 pictures were taken on this trip by Mrs. Andrews and were considered one of the most valuable results of the expedition. The photographs were afterwards made up into slides and color pictures, and were used for illustrating lectures, for educational purposes, etc.

While travelling in Fukien province the party resorted to living in Chinese houses owing to the danger of being attacked by the animal, however later they chose their camping place twenty minutes from the tiger's lair, and as Mrs. Andrews remarked, "I always chose to walk between my husband and Mr. Heller because the tiger attacks from the rear or front and in this way I played safe." A light was kept burning at night and a wind sail was hung in the tree as a prevention against danger. The method in which the tiger is hunted in Fukien is unlike the methods used in India as a goat is staked out in the tiger's lair in the open and the hunters take their position in the nearby bushes. The native women were intensely interested in the strange white woman when taking pictures and would come close only when trying to be understood, thinking the louder they talked the better understood they would be, not knowing it was their language that made such impossible. One of the most frequent questions asked by the native women was: "How many baths do you have to take to become so white?"

From Fukien province the party departed for Yunnan and while Mr. Andrews was hunting for animals here Mrs. Andrews was still hunting with her camera, and very far north in Yunnan on the Tibetan border land while camping out in tents Mrs. Andrews would listen for the bells of the caravans and then would dash across the intervening road to hide behind the bushes with her camera and take pictures of the animals as they would approach. When the movie-camera would be used the natives would show signs of awe and fright and it was with great difficulty and persuasion to photograph them, sometimes money would be offered and this they would accept but quickly pass on without allowing the photograph to be made. Mrs. Andrews carries her complete supply of photography equipment doing her own development work immediately after the picture had been taken as the climate was so hot and the humidity so great that the plates would not last. A dark tent was used for developing and the process proved very mysterious to the natives who chanced to be looking on and after seeing one of their own pictures reproduced they stood back in wonder at the "fairy" who was able to do the "hokus-pokus" act, as it were. Most of the development work was done in the early hours of the morning as it was at that time the water was the coolest.

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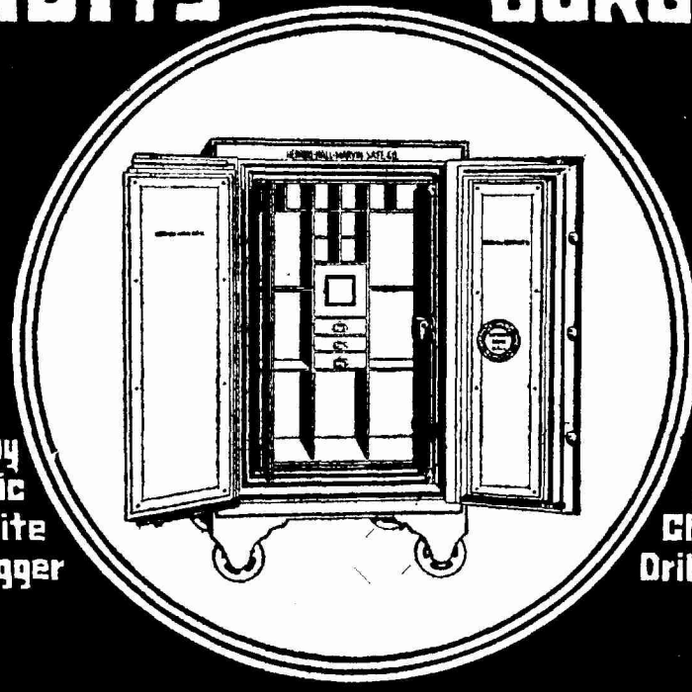

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The travelling done in Yunnan province was by caravan consisting of more than 30 mules, eight mafoos and six servants and sometimes escorted by a body guard of soldiers who were armed with ubiquitous rifles. During this trip more than 2,000 miles on horse back were covered and the party camped at 108 places. Tents were pitched at 15,000 to 1,400 feet, the former altitude equal to that of Mont Blanc. Yunnan province was one of the most beautiful provinces visited by the party, stated Mrs. Andrews, and has an ideal climate owing to its high altitude and southerly position. The tribes people were very hospitable in their natural, primitive manner, and many languages are spoken as is indicated by the fact that in one town passed through by the party the inhabitants boasted of speaking nine different languages. Some of the native women from the hills were averse to having their pictures taken and in one instance a riot was almost caused. The only people ever encountered on this journey were missionaries, who always received the party with the utmost hospitality.

"One of the most interesting experiences of the whole trip," said Mrs. Andrews, "was when we were 'victims of the war' in a small way by accident when the party crossed the border into Burma after puzzling over our Chinese map. A number of Indian soldiers in khaki were standing about and it seemed rather appalling among all of these natives to find one little fellow who could speak our own language in this out-of-the-way spot! The Indians clad in khaki informed us they were in charge of a white officer whose house was opposite on the river gorge. We were guided to a temple and while the mules were being unloaded a tall, handsome British officer walked in and invited us to his quarters for tiffin saying he had not spoken a sentence in English or seen a white person since his arrival at the lonely post five months before. We also got news from the outside world by means of heliographing, and it was in this way that Captain Clive allowed us to proceed after he had communicated with the Indian government."

Another trip is now being planned and Mrs. Andrews will accompany her husband to Mongolia, where specimens from the animal kingdom and various photographs of the natives and scenes of Mongolia will be brought back for study and placed in the American Museum of Natural History.

Women and Events

The wedding took place at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, on April 26 of Abdool Suttar Ahmed and Miss May Liang, of Shanghai.

The meeting of the Literary Department of the Americans Woman's Club, which was scheduled to take place on Thursday, May 1, was postponed till the following Thursday, May 8, on account of the reception on board the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*.

The wedding took place in Shanghai April 28 of H. D. Hilliard, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, and Miss Cecily Margaret Dawson, eldest daughter of C. P. Dawson, also of the Customs' service. The civil ceremony was performed by Sir Everard Fraser, the British Consul-General, and the religious ceremony at Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Rev. Dean Walker.

A dance took place at the Town Hall, Shanghai, on the evening of May 2 under the patronage of Lady Fraser, Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Madame de Rossi, and others as a farewell to the crew of the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*. The officers and men of all Allied ships in the harbor were invited and the greater portion of them were in attendance. Refreshments were served under the management of the Navy Y. M. C. A. The Municipal Band and also the Band from the *Brooklyn* furnished the music.

The bridge party held at the Columbia Country Club on Wednesday, April 30, arranged by a committee composed of Mesdames. Morris, Bryant, Fleming, Everett and Drake, proved a complete success. Play was from 3.30 to 6 p.m. and prizes were awarded the scores nearest approximating a series of concealed numbers. Mrs. R. K. Gregory won the first prize, Mrs. Corkery the second, Mrs. Clapp the the third, and Mrs. Stedman the fourth. The hostesses were Mrs. Lobingier, Mrs. Hallam, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. W. A. B. Nichols.

In response to the telegram received last week from General Knox, head of the British Military Mission in Siberia, appealing for hospital supplies for hospitals near the fighting line, the British Women's Work Association and the Allied War Relief Association forwarded a good consignment on the steamer *Simbirsk* on April 25. The B. W. W. A. forwarded 23 cases containing 1,460 garments and hospital requirements, 9,205 rolled bandages and 2,914 war dressings. The A. W. R. A. forwarded 200 pounds of chloroform, 300 pounds of absorbent cotton and $1,300 worth of surgical instruments and hospital accessories. The British Flower Shop also forwarded a donation of $1,000.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japan Opposes Internationalization of Railways

From the "Japan Advertiser" (American)

The Japanese newspapers give some prominence to the question of the disposition of waterways, railways and harbors of the world, as discussed in the Paris conference, with the view to internationalizing them. The press is particularly concerned about it because of the possibility that the South Manchuria Railway may be included in the list of highways of the world to be internationalized. The question of the Shantung Railway is also likely to be discussed in Paris together with other railways. The Japanese government authorities are discussing this matter seriously, and the press expects that the Japanese government will never consent to a proposition to internationalizing the railways in which Japan and China are especially interested. The press is worried as to the outcome of the deliberations in Paris. The Japanese press is equally worried in regard to the so-called Shantung question, particularly the disposition of Tsingtao. The press expects that the Japanese government will not permit other nations to meddle with the question of Tsingtao, and that it will adhere to the end to the understanding reached between Japan and China in their treaties. If, however, the Japanese delegates should make mistakes, Japan's position is likely to become a precarious one, the press fears.

America and China

From the "Peking Times" (Japanese-owned)

The *Yamato* of Tokio says that America's policy toward China has been most plainly revealed in the arms loan concluded between the United States and China in the name of Andersen, Meyer & Company. The people who do not wake up and who do not feel any excitement at a scheme of self-evident import of this character must be said to have no national ideas. While Japan has been constrained to suspend the arms loan to China, a similar loan from America to that country is concluded. To discriminate the one from the other in spite of their identical nature is unreasonable and unjust. It is an insult setting at nought the existence of Japan. The Japanese people are now regaled with diplomacy which is decidedly far worse than in the days of the Okuma Cabinet. The reported conclusion of an arms loan between the United States and China has not yet been confirmed, and for this reason it is said that the Foreign Office intends to make full investigation before taking any such action as may be considered necessary. "To make full investigation" is an excuse which the Foreign Office authorities are ever ready to fall back upon, and it will be very fortunate if "taking such action as may be considered necessary" does not mean giving way to the other party. The reported conclusion of the American loan may be nothing more than a rumor, but there is no smoke where there is no fire and even a project cannot be brought forward without diplomatic support. The bare fact that there can be such rumors is a reflection on the diplomatic ability of the Japanese authorities. The Four Powers' conference organized in order to expedite the conclusion of peace is addicted to controversy and the members are wasting time in trying to promote their own respective interests. It may only be natural that the Powers, confronted as they were by millions of powerful enemy forces, could not for a long time take steps for coordinating their operations because of the different interests they had to look after, should fail to turn into disinterested sages. Whereas the proposal of Japan, which is recognized as one of the Five Powers, is given no heed, the bold views and opinions of the Premier of Australia, a country which has enjoyed great assistance from Japan, are given unwarranted weight and authority. The Monroeism of the United States is purely a despotic doctrine, but Japan's demand for the abolition of racial discrimination is solely actuated by the principle of justice and humanity throughout the world. To treat this and that in the same way is to make no distinction between a worthless pebble and a peerless jewel. The world can no longer expect much from the peace conference. Great Britain has already acquired erstwhile German colonies and possessions, and has secured enormous gains by destroying the German navy, but France which has made the greatest sacrifices in the cause of the war finds herself in the most trying predicament. What is the use of having waged the war against Germany? Let us again ask: What about the great contribution made by Japan to the cause of the war? The Tokio *Yorodzu* says that the reported return of Ambassador Ishii at a time when various difficult questions are cropping up between Japan and the United States adds to our feeling of anxiety. In Siberia the United States has refused to cooperate with Japanese troops but on the contrary, she has obstructed the movements of our troops. In Korea Americans are implicated in the disturbances, and in China, while attacking Japan for making a loan to China to supply arms to the latter, the United States has herself supplied arms to China. This clearly points to the aggressive policy of the United States, which is not only contrary to the constantly professed principle of Monroeism, but is just the antithesis of the spirit of democracy, liberty, justice and humanity as advocated by Mr. Wilson. No excuse could satisfactorily explain these actions of the United States. We do not in the least desire for friction with the United States, but such action on the part of that country is calculated to impair the peace of the Orient and it is impossible for Japan to ignore it. Nay, it is very strange that the United States has now come to display such an aggressive policy so rudely.

Racial Awakening of Asiatics

From the "Asahi" (Tokio)

The disturbances in India should not be viewed in the same light as those in Korea. The Indian trouble is a consequence of the racial awakening of Asiatics as against the white race. It will be very difficult for Great Britain, who has opposed the idea of racial equality, to solve the problem.

Japan Still Adding to the Score

From the "Peking & Tientsin Times" (British)

Japan seems to be adding to the number of incidents yet to be settled with the United States. The latest relates to another manifestation of military bumptiousness perpetrated on an American named Glass, an employee of the British-American Tobacco Company, at Pa Mien Cheng, near Mukden, a few days ago. Details have not yet been received, but information which has come to hand is to the effect that as Mr. Glass was walking in the company of his interpreter the latter was pushed out of the way by a Japanese soldier who was accompanying two mounted officers. The same procedure was applied to Mr. Glass himself, who resisted. A scuffle ensued in which he was struck several times with the soldier's bayonet. Ultimately, he was arrested and conducted to a "sort" of a Japanese police station. Subsequently he was released, but later was re-arrested and taken to the Japanese military headquarters at Kaiyuan, which is on the Ssupingkai Railway. After two hours' detention, he was again released, proceeding then to the local

agent of his company. Here he received a summons to appear before the Japanese military authorities, but he declined to recognize it, and left the town, his local agent subsequently getting into trouble with the Japanese authorities for having permitted him to leave, as if he could control the movements of Mr. Glass. The excuse for the assault upon Mr. Glass is that the soldier was endeavoring to protect him from an officer's fractious horse! This may provoke a smile, especially as the horse seemed very well behaved on the two miles walk to the police station. While this very thin tale may be considered good enough by the Japanese to be put forward in palliation of the first part of the incident, it cannot justify the intolerable and inexcusable exercise of force on the part of the Japanese in arresting and detaining Mr. Glass. Within the railway zone such action might have some semblance of excuse, provided the arrested individual were handed over to his national authorities, but in the areas beyond the railway zone such action is nothing short of an outrage, for which adequate compensation and apology ought to be forthcoming. The Ssupingkai Railway does not fall within the zone of the South Manchurian Railway. It is a Chinese line built by Japanese money.

Japan to Exclude Americans From China?

From the "Osaka Mainichi" (Japanese)

Japan may adopt more stringent measures in dealing with Americans in Korea and restrict and exclude American activities in Manchuria, Mongolia and China; that the United States whose policy rests on the principles of liberty, equality and the self-determination of races, are in duty bound to withdraw from Asia and provide for the unrestricted development of Asiatics. The earnest hope is expressed that Japan will not lose the opportunity to establish an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine.

Another Sino-Japanese War?

From the "North China Star" (American)

In connection with the activities of the (Chinese) people's foreign relation society, the natives of Shantung and the members of the diplomatic council in pushing forward the Tsingtao and Shantung railway questions, the Japanese semi-official organ, the *Shuntien Shih-pao*, publishes a long leading article strongly persuading the Chinese people not to offend their nearest neighbor, Japan, too much at the Paris conference because it is inadvisable to depend upon European and American influences and that unless the Chinese people be careful, there will be another Sino-Japan war, etc. In the article the phrases "our country" and "my brothers" were used so that it appeared to have been written by a Chinese.

Death of Dr. Jieme Tien-yu

From the "Shen Pao" (Shanghai)

It is a matter for universal regret and sorrow that Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, China's unique engineer, has passed away. For more than thirty years Dr. Jieme has been a leader in railway work in China. While in the Shan Hai-Kwan Railway College he succeeded in training many able and useful men. The greatest of his achievements is the memorable work of the Patalin section of the Peking-Kalgan Railway. The accomplishment is one that is admired by all foreign engineers, and it was built by Dr. Jieme and his pupils alone without foreign help. It is a regret that the war in Europe prevented him from finishing another line from Hankow to Szechuen and Canton. There is room for constructions on an extensive scale now that war has ended in Europe. The need for able men to deal with foreigners will become more and more a difficult problem to solve. The need will doubtless recall what a most valuable man Dr. Jieme was to China.

Electric Lamps Now Successfully Made in China

IT has been said that the missionaries brought the first "light" to China and then the Standard Oil Company came in to assist in the work. To carry it still further we might say: And then followed the American General Electric Company to also cooperate in the campaign for supplying light to the dark places of Asia.

American General Electric Corporation first to adopt national trade mark for merchandise made in China

Since it required Thomas A. Edison many years previous to 1878 to perfect the first incandescent electric lamp, he probably will be surprised to learn when he reads this, that an ignorant, unlettered and more or less unwashed Chinese coolie or laborer in Shanghai has learned to duplicate Mr. Edison's best production. Three months before this same coolie came under the instruction of H. E. Page, managing director of the American General Electric Edison Corporation of China, he (the coolie) was engaged in carrying materials used in the construction of the large electric lamp factory on Robinson Road, Shanghai. To-day this coolie is producing modern electric lamp bulbs and for this labor he receives the monthly salary of Mex. $15 a month, which is no small income when it is known that his previous wage was something like Mex. $9 a month. Glass blowers in America and Europe who do as well receive a minimum wage of G. $6 a day.

The Edison lamp factory on Robinson Road, one of the very first experiments in the production of an article of commerce that requires a high standard of expert technical labor in Western lands, is now up to a daily production of 7,000 completed electric incandescent lamps. The Chinese men and women laborers number approximately 300, and with the exception of two or three who had had experience in native bottle manufacturing plants, it is probably safe to say that very few of them ever saw an electric light before they entered the factory. In spite of this handicap, these

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Chinese men and women are now operating highly technical machinery that resembles a watch in its intricacies and the efficiency of the plant is very large. The result of their labors is an electric lamp that is every bit the equal of foreign production.

To manufacture an incandescent electric lamp requires more than forty separate operations. The operation begins with the blowing of the bulbs and from this on to the final test and the packing of the completed product for shipment the processes are too technical and complicated for the mere layman to understand or hope to understand. Most of this work is done by Chinese women or girls, especially the work of placing the delicate metal filaments inside the globe. This requires small fingers and a skill and steadiness of nerves unknown even in the watch-making industry. For example, one of the operations requires the placing of the delicate wire prongs or supports for the filament in a piece of glass bar slightly larger than a knitting needle. This the Chinese girl does by heating the glass bar in a gas jet until it has softened just enough for the wires to be stuck into the sides. Another more or less delicate process is the operation of a machine that draws the inside of the globes and creates a vacuum that causes the well-made electric lamp to burn with a white instead of a red, orange-hued glow. This is done by melting a small hole in the end of the globe, drawing the air out and then sealing it up again while the glass is soft. This also requires considerable practice and natural skill to say the least.

To the casual visitor unskilled in the arts of this highly complicated industry, the operating of this pioneering Western factory in China carries much significance for the future industrial development of China. The most important thing about this factory is that these hundreds of native workers require but one foreign superintendent. Kindness combined with a sympathetic interest in the work and instruction of the native employee has produced a factory spirit or *esprit de corps* found in few factories in China or abroad. The factory is arranged so that there is an abundance of light and fresh air and all machines are so constructed that the danger of accidents is practically eliminated. In addition to the instruction in lamp manufacturing, most of the employees have been taught sufficient English to enable them to label the various processes and keep their own production records. The employees are better dressed than the average Chinese factory worker, especially in foreign factories in Shanghai, and they take a more intelligent interest in the perfection of the product. They are, in other words, just as anxious to produce a perfect article as is their employer; they take just as much pride in the perfected article of their handiwork as does their employer. The best indication of the popularity of the factory is shown in the long waiting list for positions. The company operates without that supposedly necessary adjunct to successful business in China—a compradore. All labor is employed direct by the manager of the plant and he follows his own judgment entirely in making selections. This insures that the employee receives the full benefit of his or her labors and is not forced to contribute to anybody else's support through the well-known "squeeze" process—too well known in a country such as China where the supply of labor exceeds the demand. It is not unknown in China for the employee to contribute to an avaricious Chinese superintendent a good part of the salary in order to get and hold the all important job.

Thus far the factory in Shanghai has not extended its operations into other lines of electrical devices. These things probably will come in the near future now that the initial ground has been broken. All materials used in the production of the lamps with the exception of the metal filaments and fine glass bars and tubing comes from China. The sand, from which the glass is melted, comes from Hongkong. The glass furnaces are the same style that Chinese glass blowers have used for generations. One new innovation in manufacturing and selling in China is the use of a "Made in China" trade mark on every package of lamps that leave the factory.

The product of the factory is sold throughout China by Andersen, Meyer & Company and exported to Australia, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Siam, etc., by the company direct. Every lamp contains the well-known "G. E." trade mark, and in addition the private "chop" of the user if he so desires and cares to pay the extra price. Colored globes for decorative and special purposes are also manufactured. The demand for electric lighting in China is steadily increasing and the incandescent filament lamp seems to be the best adapted for use ni Chinese homes, shops and for street lighting. The Chinese shopkeeper likes plenty of light and usually employs about twice as many lamps as an American or European shopkeeper would use for the same space. Street lighting is in its infancy and since the matter of the municipality supplying lights for the streets is a new idea, it has resulted in many curious practices. In one city in China, the police have control of collections for the street lights and collect from the merchants in proportion as the various shops receive benefit from the light. The shop nearest the light pays the largest fee and his competitor down the block gets off with a light fee in proportion to his lack of light. Other Chinese cities use different style lamp sockets for the street light to prevent the stealing of globes.

In 1917 China imported from abroad Tls. 4,027,243 worth of electrical equipment, of which Tls. 2,563,557 came from Japan; Tls. 908,960 from America and the rest, came from other nations. In 1913 the electrical equipment business in China was divided as follows: British Empire, 39 per cent; Germany, 30 per cent; Japan, 13 per cent; America, 6 per cent; and Belgium, 5 per cent. In 1916, with Germany and Belgium eliminated, the percentages had changed as follows: British Empire, 31; Japan, 43; and America, 17. R. A. Lundquist, a special trade commissioner for the U. S. government, who was in China last year investigating the possibilities for electrical development in China and whose investigations have now been published in book form under the title of "Electrical Goods in China, Japan and Vladivostock," has the following to say regarding the China field: "The present total trade of China in electrical goods is not impressive, but however small it may be now, the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan have appreciated the possibilities of the field and

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BORN 1915—Still existing

have been awake to the fact that preparations must be made in advance to take advantage of the market as it grows. With Germany temporarily eliminated from the field, the United Kingdom and Japan are competing for the commercial connections of that country before it is again able to offer goods in the market."

A glance at the foregoing percentages of sales by the various countries of electrical goods in China will show that while Great Britain, because of shipping difficulties and exigencies of war, has dropped back in her percentage of sales, both the United States and Japan have trebled their sales in China. The bulk of Japan's sales of electrical equipment in China comes from plants in Japan that are cooperative American-Japanese enterprises. The materials that come from these plants are in general of good quality, but the same cannot be said regarding the products of the independent plants, most of which are inferior and are certain to damage Japan's reputation. Another element that will damage the reputation of her electrical goods in this field is the wholesale imitation of American and European established brands. One great advantage that Japan has had in the past has been nearness of market and her ability to maintain stocks in Shanghai. In connection with the development of Japanese electrical business in China, was one curious incident last year: The manager of a Chinese electric plant near Shanghai received a letter from a well-known Japanese house offering to supply a certain electrical machine that previously was made in Germany. "You may be surprised that we are now manufacturing this machine," the letter read, "but we are now employing in our factory the German experts who were interned at the beginning of the war."

Experience in other lines such as cotton piece goods, tobacco products, etc., show that the large successes of the future will result from manufacturing in China where the product is to be sold. Thus the plant of the company under discussion as well as that of other plants recently established in this field have an insurmountable advantage in everything except the more technical "quality" products that cannot be produced in China. This will be especially true if a constant effort is made as in the case of the American General Electric Edison Company in constantly striving to produce an article for the China market that is the equal of similar products made at home. The average Chinese buyer of an electric lamp is more critical of his purchase than the average purchaser in America or Europe. The Chinese love of beauty and symmetry demands that even the metal filiment must be arranged in straight and perfect lines, otherwise he will not purchase.

J. B. P.

Machinery Market in Tsingtao

This port is a very large exporter of peanut and soy-bean oil, which are the product for the most part of crude native Chinese appliances, according to W. R. Peck, U. S. Consul. Two Japanese firms are conducting extensive experiments in oil pressing and extracting processes and it is probable that the present crude methods will be superseded by more efficient practices. This will be made necessary, in a way, by the higher oil specifications that are being introduced. Tsingtao is, moreover, developing as an industrial center and all of these considerations would point to a good market for oil milling and refining machinery. In the last two years over 17 factories of different kinds, including oil mills, have been erected, and special inducements offered by the authorities will probably result in many more. Raw materials for use in factories in the Leased Territory of Kiaochow are given freight reductions on the Shantung Railway. Land rental for factories is very low, and manufactured products can be exported on payment of export duty for the raw materials. Catalogs sent here should be in English in preference to other European languages. Japanese is extensively used, but most of the leading Japanese merchants know enough English to read catalogs.

Montgomery Ward's Profits

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s sales for 1918 amounted to $76,166,848—nearly $3,000,000 more than in 1917. Net profits after the deduction of $2,000,000 for war taxes were equivalent to $12.87 per share on 300,000 shares of capital stock of no par value. In 1917 $12.60 per share was earned.

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign every foreign legation—every foreign consulate every business house and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

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AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd.

The directors of the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co. Ltd. have gone to allotment on a substantial subscription list and the number of subscribers for small holdings is so large that the popularity of the enterprise is evident, and a big business clientele assured. That sanitary washing in Shanghai is an imperative necessity is beyond doubt for many of the too prevalent skin diseases, such as ringworm, dhobey itch, etc., to say nothing of scarlet fever and smallpox—can be traced to present insanitary methods. Dry-cleaning and dyeing, also carpet and curtain cleaning, are among the attractive features. From the various departments enumerated in the company's prospectus it will be seen that the intention of this company is toward profitable operation and although a public utility corporation it naturally expects to pay good dividends, while insuring the health of the public by immunity from contagion through their clothing. The subscription list is still open, shares being yet obtainable.

Chinese Consul Urges U. S. Trade in China

Dr. Chilien Tsur, Chinese Consul-General at New York, in an address on February 26 said: "The development of various industries in the interior of China has led to an enormous demand for machinery of many descriptions. For government requirements alone we need machinery for arsenals, mints, railways, dockyards, and so forth. Many of the smaller cities, which lighted with candles before, now use electric light. Such cities number about 10,000. Especially machinery for mining and smelting are wanted in increasing quantity every year. Besides, factories for filature and cotton cloth, oil mills, rice mills and flour mills are springing up all over China like mushrooms. We comprehend that we possess no such constructive elements in our population as America can afford us. It is a good sign of our progress to-day that we know where our weakness lies. We no longer cry out against foreign capitalists coming in. Our desire now is that we shall have men who are trained in the United States to cooperate with us in developing our resources.

Pacific Mail Earnings for 1918

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s gross income for the year ended December 31, 1918, amounted to $1,772,760, compared with $2,577,376 in 1917, according to its report just issued. Net income for the year was $1,686,250, compared with $2,454,632 in 1917. Referring to the decrease in earnings, George J. Baldwin, president, says in the report: "Although the actual operating revenues for the past year were much in excess of those obtained during 1917, our income account does not reflect this increase, as in the case of all of our vessels, with the exception of the steamers *San Juan* and *San Jose*, the earnings accruing to the company have been determined entirely by the charter rates allowed by the United States Shipping Board under the terms of the United States Government Requisition Charter."

Commercial and Financial Notes

Japan is now the third largest consumer of American cotton. In the last fiscal year it took more than the pre-war average of Italy, although eight years before it took only 95,000 bales.

The sixth annual meetings of the Batu Annam Rubber Estates Ltd. and of the Semambu Rubber Estates Ltd. were held in Shanghai April 29. In both instances no dividend was paid, the comparatively small accounts standing to the credit of the profit and loss accounts being either written off or carried forward.

A corporation has been organized and will incorporate under the laws of New York, with a capital of $1,000,000, to engage in the export of manufactured tobacco. Several brands of cigarettes popular in England have been acquired and with this as a basis, the company will go after the foreign trade on a large scale. Virginia tobacco will be a specialty.

An approximation of the net debts of the United States, England and Germany shows, in pounds sterling: America, £2,604,000,000; England, £6,413,000,000; Germany, £8,300,000,000. For the first time in history resources of the national banks of the United States exceed G. $20,000,000,000, as shown by the U. S. Comptroller's report of February 10, 1919.

The amount of business done during the year ended December 31, 1919, by the Commercial Press was $3,871,519 worth, according to the report of Chang Cho-sung, director of the company, at the annual meeting held on Saturday, April 26. An interim dividend of 17 per cent was declared. The business during 1918 showed an increase over the previous year by 2.62 per cent, and during the period 389 different kinds of books were added to the stock of the company.

A very prosperous year for the China Import & Export Lumber Co. Ltd. was recorded at the annual meeting held in Shanghai April 30. H. E. Arnhold, who presided, mentioned that owing to a slump in the value of timber about the middle of December, 1918, the company sacrificed about Tls. 250,000 by writing down stock values. However, there was a balance available for distribution of Tls. 221,660.30. The meeting confirmed the recommendation of the directors to pay a dividend of 8 per cent and a bonus of 25 per cent.

The Far Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd., which was organized during the course of the war, held its annual general meeting in Shanghai April 25, E. I. Ezra presiding. The premium income of the company during the year was Tls. 289,986.28, and Mr. Ezra explained that while this sum might be disappointing it had to be borne in mind that the company had exercised great care so as to limit its liabilities, there being at any rate very few first class steamers available to carry merchants' cargo. The balance at the credit of the working account, *viz.* Tls. 226,513.72, the directors decided ought to be carried over for next year.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co. Ltd. was held April 25, R. H. Parker presiding. In the course of his speech the chairman stated that during the year under review new applications for assurance amounting to Tls. 5,792,-619.25 were received against which policies for Tls. 5,404,284.25 were issued and applications for Tls. 388,335 were postponed or declined. The total insurance in force as at December 31, 1918, was Tls. 22,364,335.90. The total assets now amounted to Tls. 5,569,215.65, being an increase over the preceding year of Tls. 694,559.81. The average rate of interest earned for the year was equivalent to 6.52 per cent of the mean Assurance Fund, which was very satisfactory.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd. was held in Shanghai April 29, J. Prentice presiding. This company had a very prosperous year as may be judged from the fact that a dividend of 35 per cent was declared. Interest earned on investments showed a record return, the amount being $340,397.26. The position of the working account was as follows: Income reduced during 1919 to $3,868,403.75 as against $5,296,148.76 during 1917; notwithstanding this fact, however, the balance at credit of the 1918 account amounted to $2,614,060.14—a decided improvement in comparison with the balance of $3,186,480.97 standing at the credit of the 1917 working account at the same time last year.

According to a recent statement of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, 18 per cent of the foreign trade of the United States for 1918 was done with the Far East. The total increase of American trade with the Far East since 1914 amounts to 235 per cent. In commenting on these figures the following statement was issued: "In order to hold this trade, however, America should recognize the necessity and value of investing American capital in Far Eastern transportation and industrial enterprises, not only because these investments, especially in China, are profitable and safe, but also because American interests should be as great as European interests in those countries where trade follows the loan."

By making the run from Manila to San Francisco in 34 days, the auxiliary schooner *City of Portland* has set a new mark for carriers of her type. The entire round voyage of the ship has been fast. She loaded lumber at San Francisco for Shanghai and covered the distance to the Chinese port in 35 days. She was ordered to Manila in ballast, loading a return cargo there. The *City of Portland* probably was the most talked of wooden vessel in the country at the time of her construction, the utilization of auxiliary engines in such ships being an innovation on the Pacific. Her first voyage was not wholly satisfactory and her failure to make faster time was attributed to the employment of men in the engine room who were not familiar with the heavy oil engines. She continued to improve, and last year made a fast run through the canal and up the east coast of the United States.

Three Shanghai rubber companies held their annual meetings April 30 and the sad state in which the average rubber estate finds itself under existing conditions, is illustrated by the fact that none of them paid any dividend. The meeting of the Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates Ltd. was presided over by G. Grayrigge, who mentioned in the course of his speech that the price realized for the 230,924 pounds of rubber produced had been very disappointing. The balance remaining to the credit of the profit and loss account after providing for a loss of the previous year of Tls. 6,828.70 was Tls. 10,669.22, which was carried forward. The meeting of the Taiping Rubber Estates Ltd. was presided over by Brodie A. Clark. This company came through the year with a balance of Tls. 22,431.93, which was also carried forward. The meeting of the Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates. Ltd. was presided over by G. H. Potts. This company carries forward to next year's account Tls. 17,165.16 after writing off several small amounts.

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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New Books and Publications

How to Do Business in China

New Publication on Conduct of Business in China, by Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, Peking. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents U. S. currency.

THE Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has just published a 47-page pamphlet entitled "The Conduct of Business With China." This booklet deals primarily with the methods by which business with China, both commercial and financial, is best carried on. It is intended to serve as an introduction to a general study of Chinese commercial conditions, which will be covered in detail in the Commercial Handbook of China that been prepared by Commercial Attache Julean Arnold and will be issued during the present year. Economic conditions in that country are in many respects unique, and the American manufacturer or investor who is interested in them is usually confronted with practical difficulties, which have given rise to a large number of inquiries addressed to the Bureau. There are sections in the present publication on geographic features affecting commerce; ports open to foreign trade; Chinese products exported to the United States; market opportunities for American goods; China as an investment field; ocean shipping routes and services; the status of foreign residents and business houses; areas under foreign political control; taxes and customs duties; currency, banking and foreign exchange; weights and measures; internal communication; business connections for Chinese trade; methods of conducting business in China; and a variety of pertinent suggestions for American exporters. There are also valuable lists of the publications that are available as sources of information.

This monograph, which is Miscellaneous Series No. 70, may be obtained for 10 cents from the district or cooperative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

A League to Insure Dividends?

World Organization after the World War, an Omninational Confederation, by Professor T. C. Chamberlin, University of Chicago. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

PROFESSOR Chamberlin's project is chiefly remarkable for two things: the somewhat unwieldy title which he has chosen for his proposed organization and the assumption that the nations of the world would be satisfied with an international governing body in which their representation is to be proportionate to their share in the world's commerce.

In regard to the first of these points, the author has apparently avoided using the stereotyped term, "League of Nations," in order clearly to differentiate his plan from the many other panaceas which are being submitted to a war-wearied public.

The second of the points might, with little difficulty, be construed as an admission that the only way to insure peace is to give the great commercial Powers what they want—the unlimited right of 'commercial penetration'—without the trouble of fighting for it. Aside from the moral aspect of the question (or is international morality based purely upon Pragmatism?), few of Professor Chamberlin's readers will agree with him in believing that the arrangement would be acceptable to the small nations of the world or, if adopted, would secure peace among the large ones.

Some of the details of the scheme are cleverly worked out but, on the whole, the chief importance of the essay lies in the evidence which it bears to the present widespread interest in a "just and abiding peace."

G. N. S.

St. John's University, Shanghai.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: R. S. Buen, Ershilipu; J. B. Bobbeff, Ershilipu; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lover, San Francisco; Mrs. H. Redcliff, Dayton; Geo. A. Maylun, Detroit; A. W. Brun; A. E. Pann, Hongkong; T. F. E. Kimull, London; Alice I. Guffin, Soochow; J. Royal, New York; E. Owen, Hankow; N. W. Stern; S. H. Cate, London; J. E. Kitelien, Nanking; T. Chapman, Shanghai; E. E. M. Stewart; J. B. Stile; Beattle, New York; Bessekee, London; M. W. Barber, Kansas City; H. Hussey, Peking; M. Mendler, New York; E. Orritt, Tacoma; Mr. Gaggessbein, New York; J. G. Davis, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Mun, Tientsin; Mr. Weil, U. S. A.; G. Newcomer, New York; D. Grun, Australia; C. Autt, Australia; Baldwin, Shanghai; Mr. Pease; Mr. and Mrs. Besman; W. Martin; E. D. Wabree, Japan; Miss B. Bake, Japan; Miss Ellsworth; M. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Horly; Miss Rylis, U. S. A.; Miss Barnard, U. S. A.; Miss Haig, U. S. A.; Miss Heaton, U. S. A.; Mr. Royd, U. S. A.; Miss Sromworth, U. S. A.; Miss Davis; Wellams, U. S. A.; Mrs. A. B. Cody; Mr. Barnes; Mr. Grant; Mr. Jones; W. E. West, U. S. A.; R. D. Goodrich; C. H. Zennevell, U. S. A.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lachamp, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. McNicoll, San Francisco; L. L. Raynor, New York; J. M. Maker, England; J. R. Duker, Salt Lake City; Mr. and Mrs. Wheeright, Portland; Dr. Girsa; R. N. Kitching; Mrs. C. Arnold, Philadelphia; Miss C. Someberg, Philadelphia; Mr. Fluk, Vladivostock; Mr. Foset, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. Vaclair; Wm. Ashton, New York; C. J. Carroll, Hankow; G. W. Goudy, Philadelphia; W. Camp, Tientsin; R. Deming, Tientsin; Wm. E. Earle, Cincinnati; J. Runacher, Tientsin; H. E. Paul May; A. Messeym; Mr. and Mrs. Callins, Local.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: G. Candron, Peking; Mrs. R. Ilzcovitch, Dalny; Mr. and Mrs. K. Behr and children, Dalny; Miss Sabrodwa, Dalny; C. E. Marsden, London; Mr. and Mrs. Caste and children, Chefoo; C. P. Hu, Wusih; M. Greenfield, Harbin; J. S. Stubblefield; Mr. and Mrs. Benchot and child, Hongkong; J. Bruieman, Swatow; E. Schuchli, Hankow; Y. Shimas, Wuhu; H. Hattori; B. Rubenstein, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Gunder, Los Angeles; S. Bernstein; M. A. Flavin; Miss F. L. Flavin; Mrs. Frank J. Kelly; P. T. Hillman, Hankow; R. Nagura, Tokio; B. J. Smith, Nanhsuchow; J. H. Maconn, Nanking; M. W. Fraser, Nanking; E. A. Young, Chinkiang; W. E. Smith, Tientsin; A. L. Leschot, Tientsin; Lassen, Local; Breno Schwartz, New York; G. D. Happer, New York; J. Burowsky, Mukden.

In the United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)
JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.
REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, William A. Chapman of Ohio.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig of Montana.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.
TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman of Virginia.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins of Missouri.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

William A. Chapman,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

April 25, 1919; Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; demurrer.
" 26, " Cause No. 770; Shanghai Gas Co. Ltd., v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; plaintiff's motion to dismiss.
" 28, " Cause No. 651; In re Estate of John M. Darrah, deceased; bond of administrator; letters of administration.
" 28, " Cause No. 769; S. A. Hardoon v. Leong Poong; answer.
" 29, " Cause No. 763; In re Petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; amended petition; demurrer.
" 29, " Cause No. 740; Yao Sui Dong v. American Food Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; defendant's exception and election.
" 30, " Cause No. 748; In re Estate of Mabel E. S. Roberts, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 30, " Cause No. 752; In re Estate of Constantin A. Cameron, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 30, " Cause No. 760; In re Last Will and Testament of Marie E. Belleville, deceased; affidavit of publication.

Hearings:

April 25, 1919; Cause No 763; In re Petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; on demurrer.
" 29, " Cause No. 763; In re Petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; on demurrer to amended petition.
" 30, " Cause No. 709; Hsai Chin On v. The Barkley Co. Inc.
" 30, " Cause No. 710; Liddell Bros. & Co. v. The Barkley Co. Inc.

Judgments and Orders:

April 28, 1919; Cause No. 770; Shanghai Gas Co. Ltd., v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; dismissing action.
" 30, " Cause No. 709; Hsai Chin On v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 30, " Cause No. 710; Liddell Bros. & Co. v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 30, " Cause 763; In re petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; overruling demurrer.

Assignments for Hearing:

May 5, 1919; Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.

IN RE PETITION FOR BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN FOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

(Filed April 30, 1919)

SYLLABUS

1. **Bankruptcy:** *Applicability of Federal Law.* The Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, is (1) a general "law of the United States," (2) "necessary to execute the treaties" with China, and (3) "suitable" for that purpose; and is therefore "extended over all American citizens in China."

2. ——: *Jurisdiction.* The law being thus extended, its enforcement devolves upon the existing judicial machinery, which is, naturally, this Court.

3. ——: *Capacity to Petition.* Where his claim exceeds the value of his securities, a secured creditor may petition to institute bankruptcy proceedings.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for the demurrants.
M. L. Heen, Esquire, *contra.*

LOBINGIER, J.:

To petitions under the Federal Bankruptcy Act certain judgment creditors demur, alleging lack of jurisdiction on the part of this Court in such cases, and in argument counsel for the demurrants questions the applicability in this jurisdiction of said bankruptcy act principally on the ground that it enumerates various courts, all federal, upon which jurisdiction in bankruptcy is conferred and fails to mention this Court. As the present Federal Bankruptcy Law [1] was enacted eight years before the statute establishing this Court the latter was naturally not mentioned. But the test of jurisdiction under extraterritoriality is found not merely in the text of the particular act in question but in its provisions as a whole as interpreted in connection with the extending act. Nearly all American statute law in this jurisdiction is applied in a manner and over a territory different from what was in the legislative mind at the time of its enactment and the question always arises whether it is (1) one of "the laws of the United States," (2) "necessary to execute the treaties" with China, and (3) "suitable to carry them into effect." [2] If it meets these tests it is treated as "extended over all citizens of the United States in China," [3] regardless of the original purpose or intent of its enactment.

Now there can be no question but that the Federal Bankruptcy Act is "a law of the United States." Counsel for the demurrants referred to it as "a special act" because it covers a particular field

1. Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 541, p. 544.
2. Act of Congress of August 11, 1848, 9 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 150, p. 276, sec. 4; Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179, p. 73, sec. 4.
3. Id.

of legislation; but in that sense practically all statutes are special. In territorial scope the act was as broad as it then could be made for it covered specifically all American territory. Moreover, the subject is one which is expressly reserved to Congress for it "to establish * * * uniform laws * * * throughout the United States," [4] and the exercise of that power suspends all insolvency laws enacted by the states. [5] It would seem difficult indeed to find a better example of a *general* "law of the United States" as distinguished from a special one.

Nor would it seem to be doubtful that the extension of such a law to this jurisdiction is "necessary to execute the treaties" with China, the first of which required our government to regulate "all questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China * * * and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government." [6] Some provisions regarding bankruptcy would certainly seem to be "necessary" for the regulation of such rights and the adjustment of such controversies. Indeed this very proceeding, in which most of the creditors and claimants are Chinese, demonstrates the necessity of such a law; for could the United States Government fulfill its treaty obligations to China and her citizens if it failed to provide for such an emergency?

Finally, it seems quite as unquestionable that the act is a "suitable" one for few pieces of American legislation have been framed with greater care or based upon longer experience. The first Federal Bankruptcy Law [7] was enacted in 1800 and repealed [8] in 1803. The second [9] was enacted in 1841 and repealed [10] in 1843. The third [11] was passed in 1867 and repealed [12] so as to take effect in 1878. The present law has, therefore, been in force nearly twice as long as any of its predecessors. It has been supplemented and strengthened by subsequent legislation and by elaborate Supreme Court rules but there seems to be no movement for its repeal, and of all American legislation it appears to have met the test of suitability.

The law being thus extended to China its enforcement must be left to the judicial machinery on the ground, which would naturally be this Court. The fact that other courts are given exclusive jurisdiction elsewhere offers no impediment, for such provisions are merely local and are not extended. Thus the provisions of the criminal code enacted for Alaska were held to be "within the meaning of the statute conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court for China" [13] altho said code expressly conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon other courts. So this Court has exercised jurisdiction in divorce, adoption proceedings, vagrancy, and juvenile offences, applying laws which were originally intended for, and restricted to, other courts but which were construed as having been extended here by the general statutes above cited and, being extended, were required to be enforced by the existing judicial machinery.

Another ground of demurrer is that the petitioner "has not the legal capacity to institute" these proceedings, the basis of this being the averment that "petitioner's claim is by mortgage." But it is also alleged (par. 2) that

> "Petitioner is one having a provable claim, in excess of any security, to the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, United States Currency."

Now the Bankruptcy Act [14] permits a secured creditor to petition in order to institute such proceedings where, and to the extent that, his claim "exceeds the value of such securities," and this right is fully recognized in the authority [15] cited by demurrants' counsel.

The petition being sufficient as regards the objections urged, the demurrer is

OVERRULED.

4. Federal Constitution, Art. I, sec. 8 (4).
5. Sturges v. Crowninshield, 4 Wheat. (U. S.) 122, 4 Law ed. 529, per Marshall, C. J.
6. Malloy Treaties, I, 202, Art. XXV.
7. Act of Congress of April 4, 1800, 2 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 19, p. 19.
8. Act of Congress of December 19, 1803, 2 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 6, p. 248.
9. Act of Congress of August 19, 1841, 5 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 9, p. 440.
10. Act of Congress of March 3, 1843, 5 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 82, p. 614.
11. Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, 14 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 176, p. 517.
12. Act of Congress of June 7, 1878, 20 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 160, p. 99.
13. Biddle v. United States; 156 Fed. 759, 763.
14. 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 541, sec. 56 b. Cf. In *re* Alexander, 1 Lowell (U. S.) 470, 1 Fed. Cas. 351, decided under the Act of 1867 but quite as applicable under the present Act.
15. Emerine v. Tarault, 219 Fed., 68.

Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China

(*Continued*)

C. ATTORNEYS AT LAW

a. *Admission.*

Sec. 10. **Upon Credentials.** Any person who has been regularly admitted to practice in the Federal Supreme Court or the highest court of any American State, Territory or possession, and who produces a certificate of such admission together with satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and of professional standing, may be admitted to practice in American Courts in China upon such credentials.

Sec. 11. **Upon Examination.** Any citizen of, or person owing allegiance to, the United States, twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character, who shall have pursued the study of law for at least two years in a law school, or under the direction of an attorney of approved standing, may be admitted to practice in said Courts upon examination showing him to be qualified in character, knowledge and ability to pursue the profession of law.

Sec. 12. **Foreign Practitioners.** Any practitioner of a nation whose local courts extend the same privilege to members of the bar of said American Courts may, upon the certificate of an official of said nation vested with judicial authority, be permitted to practice in said American Courts by courtesy.

Sec. 13. **Application.** Regular admission to practice shall be granted only upon written application, filed with the Clerk of the United States Court for China, in which the applicant shall state, under oath, his name, age, citizenship, and residence, and which shall be accompanied by testimonials of character and by a filing fee of $10 United States currency. If the application shall be for admission as an attorney originally admitted in another court, it shall also state the name of such court, the date of admission thereto

and where, and between what dates, the applicant practiced law. If the application shall be for original admission to practice it shall state in what law school or with what attorney, and the dates between which, the applicant studied law and what law books he has read.

Sec. 14. **Examining Committee.** All applications shall be referred to an Examining Committee appointed by the Judge of the United States Court for China and consisting of at least three members of the Bar, who shall proceed to examine the applicant, or his credentials, as above provided and report in writing. But said Judge may, at his discretion, conduct a furthe rtest.

Sec. 15. **Oath.** If the applicant shall be admitted, upon the report or *non obstante*, he shall thereupon take the following oath :

> I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States of America ; that I will demean myself as an attorney and counselor uprightly and according to law ; that I will use my privileges as an officer of the courts to promote justice and never for oppression ; that I will neither perpetrate nor consent to the perpetration of any falsehood in the course of my practice, nor promote nor prosecute any false, groundless, or unlawful suit, nor give aid nor consent to the same ; that I will delay no man for money or malice, but will conduct myself as such officer with fidelity as well to the courts as to my clients.

Sec. 16. **Enrollment and Certificate.** He shall also inscribe his name on the roll of attorneys and, upon payment of an additional fee of $5 United States currency, the said Clerk shall issue a certificate of such admission.

Sec. 17. **Effect.** Admission to practice in the United States Court for China shall entitle the applicant to practice in all American Consular Courts in China ; but nothing herein shall prevent a party from appearing in his own behalf in any of said courts nor from being represented by a duly authorized agent in said Consular Courts.

b. *Privileges and Duties.*

Sec. 18. **Authority.** An attorney has authority—

> (1) To bind his client in any proceeding by his agreement filed with the clerk or entered upon the journal of the court, and not otherwise ;
>
> (2) To receive money or property claimed by his client in an action or proceeding during the pendency thereof, or within three years after judgment, and, upon the payment or delivery thereof, and not otherwise, to discharge the claim or acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment. But this section does not prevent a party from employing a new attorney to issue execution upon a judgment, or to take other lawful proceedings for its enforcement, and when he does so the authority of the former attorney ceases. (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31. U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 786, sec. 737.)

Sec. 19. **Disclaimer.** If it be alleged by a party for whom an attorney appears that he does so without authority, and the allegation be verified by the affidavit of the party, the court may, if it find the allegation true, at any stage of the proceedings, relieve the party for whom the attorney has assumed to appear, from the consequences of his act. (Id., sec. 738.)

Sec. 20. **Production.** The Court or judge thereof may, on motion of either party, and on showing reasonable grounds therefor, require the attorney for the adverse party, or for any one of several adverse parties, to produce or prove the authority under which he appears, and until he does so may stay all proceedings by him on behalf of the party for whom he assumes to appear. (Id., sec. 739.)

Sec. 21. **Change.** The attorney in an action or proceeding may be changed at any time before judgment or final determination, as follows :

> (1) Upon his own consent, filed with the clerk or entered upon the journal ; or
>
> (2) Upon the order of the court or judge thereof, on the application of the client or the attorney, for sufficient cause. (Id., sec. 740.)

Sec. 22. **Notice.** When an attorney is changed, as provided in the last section, written notice of the change and of the substitution of a new attorney, or of the appearance of the party in person, shall be given to the adverse party. Until then, he is bound to recognize the former attorney. (Id., sec. 741.)

Sec. 23. **Lien.** An attorney has a lien for his compensation, whether specially agreed upon or implied, as provided in this section upon

> (1) The papers of his client which have come into his possession in the course of his professional employment ;
>
> (2) Money in his hands belonging to his client ;
>
> (3) Money in the hands of the adverse party in an action or proceeding in which the attorney was employed from the time of giving notice of the lien to that party ;
>
> (4) A judgment to the extent of the costs included therein, or, if there be a special agreement, to the extent of the compensation specially agreed on, from giving notice thereof to the party against whom the judgment is given and filing the original with the clerk where such judgment is entered and docketed. This lien is, however, subordinate to the rights existing between the parties to the action or proceeding. (Id., sec. 742.)

Sec. 24. **Detention of Client's Property.** When an attorney refuses to deliver over money or papers to a person from or for whom he has received them in the course of professional employment, whether in a judicial proceeding or not, he may be required, by an order of the court, to do so within a specified time or show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. (Id., sec. 751.)

Sec. 25. **Same: Inquiry.** If, however, the attorney claim a lien upon the money or papers, under the provisions of section twenty four, the court shall

> (1) Impose, as a condition of making the order, that the client give security, in form and amount to be directed, to satisfy the lien when determined in an action ; or
>
> (2) Summarily inquire into the facts on which the claim of a lien is founded, and determine the same. (Id., sec. 752.)

Sec. 26. **Gratuitous Service.** It shall be the duty of an attorney when so assigned by the court before which he practices, to render gratuitous professional aid to destitute defendants in criminal causes.

Final Covenant of League of Nations

The following is the text of the Covenant of the League of Nations as it was presented to the plenary session of the Peace Conference on Monday afternoon, April 28, 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS : In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations by the firm establishment of the understandings of International Law as to the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the High Contracting Parties agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE I'

The organical members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this Covenant and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant.

Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant.

Notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the League.

Any fully self-governing state, dominion or colony not named in the annex may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

Any member of the League may, after two years notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE II.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent secretariat.

ARTICLE III.

The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require, at the seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each member of the League shall have one vote and may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE IV.

The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League.

These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion; until the appointment of the repesentatives of the four members of the League first selected by the Assembly, representatives of (blank) shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council, with like approval, may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

At meetings of the Council each member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote and may have not more than one representative.

ARTICLE V.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the members of the League represented at the meeting. The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI.

The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League.

The secretariat shall comprise a secretary-general and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first secretary-general shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the secretary-general shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and the staff of the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary-general with the approval of the Council.

The secretary-general shall act in the capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expense of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE VII.

The seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE VIII.

The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each member of the League, shall formulate plans for such reductions for the consideration and action of the several governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After the plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections.

The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being paid to the necessities of the members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

Each state undertakes to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs and the conditions of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARLICLE IX.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Article I and VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE X.

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League.

In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat of danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XI.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern of the whole League and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

In case such emergency should arise the secretary-general shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also decided to be the fundamental right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XII.

The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrator shall be made within a reasonable time and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE XIII.

The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of its reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those with are generally suitable for submission to arbitrations.

For the consideration of any such dispute the Court of Arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith.

In the event of any failure to carry out such an award the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Council shall formulate, and submit to the members of the League for adoption, plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice.

The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it.

The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE XV.

If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council.

Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute communicate to the secretary-general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case and all the revelant facts and papers.

The Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute and if such efforts are successful a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote, shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the Assembly.

The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly all the provisions of this article and of article XXII relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly is concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE XVI.

Should any member of the League resort to war, in disregard of its covenants under article XII, XIII or XIV, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all the trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking state and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments or forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League.

The members of the League agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking state and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are cooperating to protect the Covenant of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any Covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE XVII.

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member of the League or between states not members of the League they shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute upon such conditions as the Council may deem just.

If such invitation is accepted the provisions of Article XII to XVI inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute and shall resort to war against a member of the League the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Every convention or international engagement entered into henceforward by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it.

No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XX.

The members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case members of the League shall, before becoming a member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE XXI.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to effect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE XXII.

To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous condition of the modern world there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations, who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility and who are willing to accept it and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, to economic condition and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion; subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave-trade, the arms-traffic and the liquor-traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the nations for other than police purposes and the defense of territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory, and other circumstances can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interest of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate the mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League: (A) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and human conditions of labor for men, women and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for the purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (B) undertake to secure just treatment of native inhabitants of territories under their control; (C) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (D) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control to this traffic is necessary in the common interest; (E) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League. In this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the War of 1914-1918 shall be in mind (and) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of diseases.

ARTICLE XXIV.

There shall be placed under direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent.

All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council, and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relavent information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expense of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

ARTICLE XXV.

The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having for their purpose the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICE XXVI.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly.

Such amendment shall (? not) bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.

ANNEX TO THE COVENANT

(1) ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Signatories of Nations, signatories of the Treaty of Peace :

United States of America
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
British Empire
Canada
Australia
South Africa
South Wales (?)
India
China
Cuba
Czecho-Slovakia
Ecuador
France
Greece
Guàtemala
Haiti
Hedjaz
Honduras
Italy
Japan
Liberia
Nicaragua
Panama
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Rumania
Serbia
Siam
Uruguay

STATES INVITED TO ACCEDE TO THE COVENANT

Argentine Republic
Chile
Colombia
Denmark
Netherlands
Norway
Paraguay
Persia
Salvador
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Venezuela

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of NINA ISADORE KEISER, Deceased. | Cause No. 766 | Estate No. 289 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WALTER B. NANCE,
Special Administrator,
c/o Soochow University,
Soochow, China.

April 19, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of AMY BELL, Deceased. | Cause No. 753 | Estate No. 256 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD BELL,
G. CASTRILLO,
Executors,
9, Thorne Road,
c/o Shanghai Building Co. Inc.,
Shanghai, China.

April 19, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN D. ABERLY Deceased. | Cause No. 610 | Estate No. 226 | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 12, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS,
Executor,
Gaston, Willams & Wigmore,
4, The Bund,
Shanghai, China.

April 12, 1919.